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The Bombay Chronicle

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XX NO 96—

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1932

PRICE ONE ANNA.

Maternity Welfare Centre For Bombay



Lady Sykes presenting a certificate of merit to one of the nurses at the opening ceremony of DeLisle Road Maternity Home on Tuesday.

Despatch Of More Troops To Manchuria Will Be Necessary WAR MINISTER'S DECLARATION

LONDON, April 20. Tokyo.—The general strike of the Chinese Eastern Railway employees has not materialised. Everything is normal and general Tamon's division entrained for south according to schedule.

The War Minister, in a press interview, stated that the despatch of further reinforcements to Manchuria might be necessary if the situation worsened.

It is understood that he referred to the bandit situation rather than to the relations with the Soviet.—Reuter.

JAPAN DEFIES LEAGUE

LONDON, April 20. Tokyo.—It is authoritatively learned that it is impossible for Japan to agree to the Geneva draft resolution leaving it to a mixed committee to fix the date of withdrawal of troops from Shanghai.—Reuter.

Nanking Government's Instructions To Geneva Delegation

LONDON, April 20. Nanking.—It is reliably learned that Government has instructed the Chinese delegation in Geneva to reject the Committee of Nineteen's resolution as long as it includes "return to normal conditions" as the "sine qua non" for Japanese withdrawal.—Reuter.

League Demands Evacuation Of Shanghai

LONDON, April 19. Geneva.—The Committee of the Nineteen has passed a resolution that the Mixed Commission at Shanghai should decide as to when the normal situation has been restored at Shanghai.

The committee asks Japan to complete the evacuation of the territory in the near future. The committee reaffirms the Assembly's resolution of March 10 by which both parties undertook to avoid acts of aggravation.

The resolution will now be submitted to the Chinese and Japanese delegates, whose agreement is anticipated, after which there will be a public meeting of the committee and then a sitting of the Assembly for the purpose of approval.

STOP PRESS

FATAL AIR CRASH.

LAHORE, April 20. Krishna Kumar who was seriously injured in this morning's aeroplane crash has died in the Mayo Hospital.

Chanderprakash left for his home after his wounds had been dressed.—A. P.

Trance Medium Case Sensation VERDICT WITH COST FOR DEFENDANTS GIVEN

(Special Cable) LONDON, April 19. Verdict with costs for defendants, the Associated Newspapers was given in the spiritualist medium case after the jury was absent for over three hours.

Amazing emotional scenes marked the judge's summing up of the case. Medium Morris, who was going into trance while Justice McCardie was addressing a hushed court, declaimed in man's voice "Hearken my voice, brother judge."

REMOVAL OF MEDIUM ORDERED

Justice McCardie ordered her to stop. "Don't touch her until I have left the body," retorted the "Voice," but the judge despite counsel's warning that it would be dangerous to touch her firmly ordered her removal.

Medium Morris was carried out by the usher and a friend to an ante-room where she remained unconscious for two hours and was attended by a doctor.

Justice McCardie adjourned the court for quarter of an hour, and, concluding the summing-up, declared: "As judge I care not for all incarnate and incarnate spirits in the world. I resolutely seek to reach the truth though there may be 10,000 million incarnate spirits around us."

HISTORY OF DECEPTIONS.

The judge was at pains to emphasise that he was not unduly sceptical as to the existence of psychic phenomena, but the history of not only of mediumship but

also of many other branches of life in the past was marked by many deceptions and errors. He wondered whether some of the witnesses were not living in world of illusion, whether their minds were really gifted with a sense of reality and whether they were not living in a world of dreams. It was surely strange that this tiny world should be getting messages from disembodied entities saying that one had got a new tooth and another was enjoying cigars or whiskies and sodas.

QUESTION OF GENUINENESS

As regards genuineness of medium Morris, Justice McCardie emphasised the absence from the witness-box of the impressive Lawrence Cowen who, he said, knew more about Morris than any one. "If he was a man of good character, why not put him in the witness-box?" Morris might possess the power of simulation, Morris had denied rehearsals of sermons between her and Cowen, but there was evidence that the clairvoyant who listened to her thought that they were rehearsing a play.

APPEAL TO BE FILED.

Medium Morris is appealing, as according to her solicitor, the jury's verdict has demonstrated that the defendants' allegations of fraud and dishonesty are unjustified and the judge has allowed Medium Morris costs arising from the case of justification.

IS THERE A HUNGER-STRIKE IN BYCULLA JAIL?

About 45 detenus in the Byculla House of Correction, it is understood, have gone on a hunger strike for three days as a protest against the alleged insulting attitude of the Superintendent of the jail towards the detenus.

It is further understood that Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Dean of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, who was also detained in the same jail and who it appears was the spokesman of the detenus, was suddenly transferred from the Byculla Jail on Tuesday evening.

ALLEGED VICTIMIZATION.

The detenus allege that the Doctor has been victimised for the part he played in the jail on behalf of the detenus in connection with their demand for getting better treatment. It is further understood that the jail authorities have curtailed some of the privileges enjoyed so far by the detenus. The transfer of Dr. Mehta and the curtailing of privileges are said to be disciplinary measures adopted by the jail authorities and the hunger strike declared by the detenus since Wednesday morning is a protest against these measures.

THREE DAYS' STRIKE.

The detenus it appears, have decided not to accept any food from the jail authorities for three days. Those who get their food from their homes will also return it. They have also decided to stop smoking during this period. Only thing they will allow themselves during this period will be water.

The present hunger strike, it is understood, will end on Saturday when the detenus will reconsider the situation. They are understood to have submitted to the jail authorities that their action is a protest against the treatment meted out to them and they would continue to protest against it till they are satisfied that there will be no repetition of such conduct on the part of the Superintendent or any other jail official and that they will be respected, and till their privileges which have been curtailed are unconditionally restored and they are further assured that there would be no victimisation of any detenus.

Abid Ali Taken From Jail To Jail

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, ex-secretary of the B. P. C. C., who has been jailed for disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner of Bombay to report himself to the police was recently taken to Baroda where his leg was X-rayed.

It will be recalled that Mr. Abid Ali had a serious fracture of his right leg when he was assaulted last year near the New Dabur Bar and had not completely recovered when he was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance in January last.

FROM JAIL TO JAIL.

After his conviction he was transferred to Yeravda jail and then taken to Visapur and from there to Belgaum. After some time he was removed from Belgaum to Yeravda and then taken to Baroda where it is now learnt his leg was X-rayed. He was again removed to Belgaum on last Monday.

It is understood that although Mr. Abid Ali is keeping good health his leg is not yet completely healed and requires better medical treatment, for which there are no proper arrangements in the jail.

He has also been much inconvenienced on account of his frequent transfers from one jail to another.

"DELEGATES" TO DELHI CONGRESS

Crowd At Victoria Terminus Dispersed

BOMBAY, Wednesday. On the occasion of the departure of Bombay "delegates" to the 47th Session of the Indian National Congress at Delhi, a large crowd had assembled at the Victoria Terminus on Wednesday to give them a send off. The crowd was dispersed by the police and the platform was cleared.

"DICTATOR" AND TWO "RED SHIRTS"

When the "dictator" and two

Censorship Of Messages In New Zealand

LEGISLATURE OPENS AFTER APRIL 5 RIOT

LONDON, April 20. Wellington.—The Government is instituting censorship of messages sent abroad in order to prevent alarmist reports from being cabled overseas.—Reuter's Special.

Public Safety Bill Passed

LONDON, April 19. Wellington.—The Public Safety Conservation Bill has been passed by both Houses in the New Zealand Parliament. The new law gives Government powers such as those assumed by the British Government in 1920 to deal with lawlessness. It gives authorities to Government to deal with outbreaks of violence such as riots in Auckland last week.

GENERAL ELECTION BY END OF MAY

St. John.—The legislature reopened after adjournment since the riot of April 5 without demonstration despite a crowd of 2,000 outside the legislature and proceedings of the Assembly were quiet.

Squires announced that general election would be held at end of May or early in June following passing of Redistribution Bill.—Reuter.

Charlie Chaplin Taken Ill At Singapore

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, April 20. Singapore.—Charlie Chaplin was ill with slight attack of fever on arrival from Java and taken to hospital.—Reuter.

BENARES POLICEMEN ON TRIAL

LONDON, April 20. One Naik and four constables had been placed on trial as result of magisterial enquiry into the allegations made by an Indian newspaper on the 18th April that eight women Congress workers of Benares had been stripped and beaten at police station, announced Sir Samuel Hoare in reply to question in the House of Commons. District Magistrate, he said, would hear case in his own court.

TOKIO WAR OFFICE DENIAL

LONDON, April 20. Tokyo.—Emphasising that there never would be peace in Far East without friendly Russo-Japanese relations, War Office has issued statement to press categorically denying Soviet's accusation of Japanese military aggression and instigation of White Russians. Accusation that Japanese army and White Russians are working in collusion is characterised as gross slander. It is asserted that army has never employed or assisted Whites.

ANOTHER KREUGER ARREST.

LONDON, April 20. Stockholm.—Fourth arrest has been made in connection with Kreuger affair, namely, of auditor of Kreuger and Toll Company. His name has not yet been published. Reuter.

"red shirts" volunteers appeared on the station platform, the crowd cheered them. The "dictator" attempted twice to enter the train but was turned out.

Police Chief Serves Notice On Mrs. Naidu

NOT TO LEAVE BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Wednesday. The Police Commissioner of Bombay has served a notice on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu restraining her from taking part in any activities in furtherance of Civil Disobedience Movement and not to leave Bombay.

Blackett And International Communications Ltd.

LONDON, April 20. Sir Basil Blackett remains ordinary Director of Imperial and International Communications Limited and Cables Wireless Limited.—Reuter.

Oath Of Allegiance

PRESIDENT DE VALERA INTRODUCES BILL TO ABOLISH IT

LONDON, April 20. The Bill was crowded on this afternoon when President De Valera moved for leave to introduce the Bill to remove the obligation on Members of Legislature to take the oath of allegiance.

When the question was put, Mr. Blythe (former Minister in Cosgrave Government) said that he would not oppose the motion but would at later stage submit an amendment.

Mr. McDermott (Independent) formally objected to the Bill but after brief discussion it was read first time. The second reading will take place on 27th April.—Reuter.

Winners Of Aga Khan Hockey



A group photo of the Bombay Customs who carried the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament Trophy.

Bombay Customs Win Aga Khan Trophy

CALCUTTA VISITORS SHOW UNUSUAL DASH BUT BOMBAY'S SUPERIOR DEFENCE TELLS

BOMBAY, Wednesday. Before packed stands numbering over 7,000 spectators in the final of the Aga Khan Tournament to-day, the Bombay Customs defeated the Calcutta Customs by 5 goals to 2. They have now won the Cup for two years in succession.

It was as popular a victory as it was deserving and a triumph for a team which is considered by many good judges as the finest club side in India. Calcutta were unlucky to find the Bombay Team in their best form but went down only after a great fight. They have made a successful debut on this side of India and it augurs well for their future career.

The team were presented to H.E. Sir Frederick Sykes before the game. Lady Sykes presented the Cup and medals.

Bombay Customs 5 goals Calcutta Customs 2 goals

A THRILLING GAME.

Though we have seen at least two better games earlier in the Tournament, it was as thrilling a game as one could have wished for. The first of the two halves was the more exciting and everybody was kept on edge as the game swung from end to end. The second half found Bombay an improved and an inspired team. This improvement was more marked in the defence than anywhere else. It was a decisive victory for Bombay and one which left no doubt as to which was the better side. Calcutta must be considered unlucky in having had to reckon with the Bombay defence in its top-notch form.

TRIUMPH FOR BOMBAY DEFENCE

It was a triumph for the Bombay defence. The Calcutta forwards were certainly the more dangerous line being quicker on the ball. But the Bombay defence were a hard lot to beat smartly anticipating every line of attack. Abreo and Aslam both played a fine game but the real hero was Brewin. The way this small man again and again

(Continued on page 5.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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REQUIRED by firm of Solicitors in Bombay, a thoroughly reliable and active CLERK with a good knowledge of English, Hindustani, Gujarati and Marathi for outside-clerkship. Experience as a Bailiff and in private enquiries, Small Causes Court and Police Court work a recommendation. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 1490, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", enclosing copies of testimonials (which cannot be returned).
A 4799

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Sub-Engineer, Overseer Courses by correspondence. All-India Engineering College. (Registered by Government), Sukkur, Sind.
A R 7014

Agents Wanted

WANTED—SOVEREIGN TEAS—Capable and qualified AGENTS on a salary of Rs. 250, Rs. 125, and Rs. 75. Allowed 20 per cent 15 per cent, and 12 per cent commission respectively. Apply to:—THE SOVEREIGN TEA SUPPLYING CORPORATION Metpalayam, (Nilgiris).
A R 7063

Houses & Flats To Let

FOUR ROOMED FLAT with usual Offices TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, rent Rs. 220/- Apply BARTON, 1, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.
C R7037

Houses & Flats Wanted

WANTED on long Lease, a FURNISHED small BUNGALOW or independent FLAT with three bedrooms, drawing room, dining room, kitchen, Garage and servant quarters in respectable locality preferably Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar, Nepean Sea Road, Warden Road, or New Gamdevi on reasonable rate payable every month. Apply Box No. 1491, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
N R 7064

Trade Announcement.

TO EARN A DECENT LIVING—We offer unique opportunities to educated and industrious young men on a continuous scale of prospects from a Representatives in District Agency, and Organiser ship. Full particulars from:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER Life Insurance Bank Limited, (Incorporated in Germany), Prosperous, Progressive and the Largest Life Insurance Company of European Continent. Head Office: Qutab Road, P. B. 117, Delhi.
T 4285C

Motors & Accessories

WANTED—An AUSTIN or MORRIS BABY CAR in perfect working order. Write to Box No. 250, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
JA

Fruit, Flowers, Seeds

DELICIOUS Nutritious Dishes of Almonds Pistachio-cocoanut. Rs. 4 per seer. V. P. P. MANGANJEE, 11, Hankartola, BENARES.
N R 7060

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0.
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0.
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0.
4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-8-0.

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for supplying and fixing two electric pumping sets at the Malabar Hill Reservoir capable of delivering 40,000 gallons of water per hour against a total head of 85 ft. will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 12th day of May, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Re. 1 per copy to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. A. NIVEN,
A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Bombay, 20th April, 1932.
4798.

Legal Notices

NOTICE UNDER ORDER 1 RULE 8 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

HIGH COURT.
O. C. C. J.
Suit No. 555 of 1932.

NARBHERAM DAYARAM, of Bombay Rajgor Hindu Inhabitant residing at Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort for himself and on behalf of all the members of the Rajgor Community Plaintiffs

Versus
(1) MADHAVDAS MORARJI and MANILAL VARJ. WANDAS, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort, till recently carrying on business under the style of Madhavdas Morarji & Co. Defendants.

To, The Members of Rajgor Community.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Blackwell on the 1st day of April, 1932, in the above suit. Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of the Civil Procedure that the Plaintiff above named has instituted the above suit in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for himself and on behalf of all the members of the Rajgor Community against the defendant above named praying for a decree for the sum of Rs. 2,932/11/3 together with interest on Rs. 2,400/7/3 at 6 per annum from the 25th March 1932 till judgment and costs and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 4th day of May, 1932.

Dated this 13th day of April 1932.
Sd/- R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd. H. A. VAKIL.

The 13th day of April, 1932
Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4802

MADAN THEATRES' (Calcutta)

GORGEOUS

HINDI TALKIE.

From "Arabian Nights"

Commencing NEXT SATURDAY 23rd.

ALIBABA

AT GLOBE TALKIES

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION OF JURYMEN is directed to the Preliminary Jury Lists published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary, dated 15th April, 1932, Part II.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown, High Court, or the undersigned on or before the 25th instant.

KIKKAHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 20th April, 1932.
4801

THE INDIAN BLEACHING DYEING & PRINTING WORKS LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the 24TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 30th day of April, 1932, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1931, at the rate of Rs. 5/- (Five) per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 10th day of May, 1932, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 19th of April, 1932. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each shareholder to his registered address.

CURRIMBOY EBRAHIM & SONS LIMITED.
Agents.
"Currimbhoy House,"
12-14, Outram Road
Fort, Bombay.
4803

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bal KHYIABI, widow of Soni Morarji Harji has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure situate at De Souza Street, at Vadachigadi near Bhik Bazar in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 143.19 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7266 and New Survey No. 2269 and Cadastral Survey No. 437 of the Mandvi Division together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Mathibai widow of Bhoja Rutton, on the West by the property of Haji Essa Soomar, on the North partly by the public passage and partly by the property of Mowji Govindji and on the South by the property of Bhanji Javaji and which premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 1785 and Street No. 92C.

Dated this 18th day of April 1932.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4800.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LITHO STONES, ROUGH AND SMOOTH LEATHER ROLLS, HAND ROLLERS, FLINT PAVERS, PACKING PAPERS AND COVERS, (ENVELOPES), TYPE METAL, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from THE COMMERCIAL STATIONERY MART, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 21st April 1932 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Sell by public Auction in one lot or separate lots at the GODOWN No. 70, CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

All the Litho, Stationery and Printing Goods such as Litho Pomy and Hone Stones, rough and smooth Leather Rolls for Litho Machines, Litho Stones of Small and Large Size, Type Metal about 1,857 lbs. rough and smooth Hand Rollers, Litho Transfer Papers, Copper Plate Transfer Papers, about 231 Reams Flint Papers of various colours, about 126 Reams Buff Packing Paper, a very large lot of Oblong Opaque Covers, Oblong Manila Blue and Green Covers, White Official Cream Laid Covers, Grafo Pencils, etc., etc.

The printed lists of the goods are ready.
The above is on view. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.

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Telephone No. 24927

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KIKA STREET, (GULAWALI), BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas Attorneys for Messrs. Gulabchand Naginchand and Gulabchand Balubhai the Vendors (Transferees) and on account and at the risk of Sitaram Mahadev Padhye the Mortgagee in pursuance of the power of sale reserved in favour of the said Transferees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th October 1924 made between the Mortgagee of the one part and Hargovandas Manchand and another of the other part and under an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charged dated the 20th November 1926 and made between the said Hargovandas Manchand and another of the first part, the said Mortgagee of the second part and the Vendors (Transferees) of the third part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property on Thursday the 21st April 1932 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

ALL THAT piece of Quit and Ground land with dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kika Street, Bombay containing 49 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1113, New No. 2283, Old Survey No. 2038 New Survey No. 701 and Cadastral Survey No. 2736 Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5872 and formerly under Street No. 181-183 and now Street No. 111 and bounded on the East by the property of Akbarally Abdullabhai Chhatrawala on the West by the property of Pranilwandas Laladhar on the North by the Muslim and on the South by the Public Road.

For further Particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas Attorneys for the Vendors or to the Undersigned.
GANDHI & CO.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE At 19, New Marine Lines, Fort. On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) of highly finished Jacobian and plain well-made complete household furniture, rich leather and silk lined Chesterfield suites, gramophone, Singer machine, Oliver typewriter, No. 10 mahong set, platedware, etc. On view and catalogues are on THURSDAY 21st April, 1932, ready. Auctioneers' Office at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

'FRANKENSTEIN'

The Man Who Made a Monster

--WITH--
COLIN CLIVE
BORIS KARLOFF

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

The Mighty He-Man of the Screen in a Surging Sea-Sweep Romantic Drama . . . Almost Terrifying in its reality!

GEORGE BANCROFT

IN DERELICT

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

ROBERT WOOLSEY

In an uproarious hit that has the whole town raving.

'EVERYTHING'S ROSIE'

WITH ANITA LOUISE

SECOND WEEK!

SAGAR'S MUSICAL TALKIE

IN GUJRATI

'NARSIMHA MEHTA'

With MOHAN LALAJI

and other well-known stars

Time 5-15, 8 and 10-30 P.M.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

Madan's Super Comedy Talkie

MUFLIS ASHAK

WEST-END TALKIES

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statements of Accounts

Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

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Telephone No. 22997.

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE of the remaining articles of Antique Chinese Porcelain, Old Bronze, etc., will be resumed on THURSDAY 21st April, 1932, ready. Auctioneers' Office at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers.

Featuring

Miss. KAJJAN

AND MESSRS. MD NAWAB

WITH SORABJI KERAWALA.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Fushimi	11000	5 April	
Tango	6893	15 April	1 May
Hiyeiza	4614	18 April	28 April
Terukuni	12000		30 April
Tokiva	5339	1 May	15 May
Ilakusan	10500		16 May
Haruna	10500		30 May
Calcutta	5339	18 May	1 June
Iyo	5962	30 May	13 June

*Do not carry passengers & calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Yasukuni	12000	26 April	12 May
Hakone	10500	11 May	28 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer	Tons	From	To
Asama	22000	4 May	13 May
Shinyo	22000	15 May	21 May

Subject to alteration without notice.
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Telegram: "YUSEN"

Osaka Shosen Kaisha
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-
KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers	Arrival	Departure
Havre	27th April	6th May
Banda	30th "	14th "
Portno	9th May	24th "
Celebs	24th "	3th June

Osaka Shosen Kaisha Ltd

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'Motion-Picture Society Of India'

AN OPPORTUNE CENTRAL ORGANISATION

As announced before a public meeting was held in the Blavatsky Lodge to inaugurate the Motion Picture Society of India. The attendance was very large. Besides those interested in the film and radio industries, there were present many prominent men from different educational institutions.

Mr. Kanayala H. Vakil who was duly proposed to the Chair delivered his introductory speech which was very well received by the audience. Amongst others, he made it clear in forceful language, the importance of cinema films as a powerful instrument for spread of education. He pointed out further that the Cinema assists trade and industry, examines and explains the fundamentals of national economics and finally offers training for skilled labour and elevates the nation's mind towards its highest aspirations. In connection with the entertainment tax collected from the exhibition of the films, he observed: "The Cinema Industry has contributed and is contributing a considerable share of this tax to the Government. What has the industry obtained in return? If I am not mistaken it was Dr. Paranjpe who at the time when the tax was first proposed insisted and obtained the understanding that the tax would be justified as an income for educational purposes, but it is to be regretted that not even a small portion of this tax has been used for the promotion of the Film Industry of the country or for educational purposes as was expected by all. After explaining the conditions in the Film Industry and some prominent drawbacks of the Indian Film Productions, he pointed out the usefulness of the proposed Society for the benefit of the Industry. He then read out the objects of the Motion Picture Society of India.

The objects of the Society are as follows:—
1. Providing a meeting place for exchange of views of all interested.
2. Providing a channel of communication with similar and allied Associations in other countries.
3. Arranging of suitable technical lectures, demonstrations and excursions on topics pertaining to this and allied industries.
4. Maintaining a suitable laboratory and a Library for the benefit of members primarily and for the general public if possible.
5. Investigating problems peculiar to this industry with a view to cause rapid progress.
6. Conducting an organ for the spread of knowledge regarding the latest information pertaining to the Film and other Industries.

After the Presidential speech, Mr. K. S. Hirlekar read out the numerous congratulatory messages received from:—
(1) Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, C.I.E., Chairman of the Indian Cinematograph Committee 1927-1928.
(2) Messrs. Prabhat Film Co. Kolhapur.
(3) Mr. D. G. Phalke, Nasik.
(4) Messrs. Western Electric Company.
(5) Messrs. Siemens (India) Ltd., Bombay.

Mr. Hirlekar explained the need of such a Society in India and gave numerous instances to show how similar organisations in Europe and America have contributed to the present progress of the Industry in all branches.

Prof. G. R. Paranjpe of the Royal Institute of Science then explained that a Society of the type that was being organised was very important from the point of view of the lay public as well as from scientific development and production of high-class pictures. He also pointed out the need of providing educational facilities for training the new recruits to this Industry.

Mr. C. E. Noble, Manager of Messrs. Kodak Ltd., Bombay, emphasised the need for such an organisation and indicated that such a joint effort would naturally benefit all concerned, viz., the manufacturer of the raw material, the producer and the public.

Mr. Khote, Radio Engineer, of the Indian States Broadcasting Co., explained how they were helping the Film Industry by means of critical reviews of the next week's film and requested the producers not to look upon such reviews with suspicion but as something which could render them proper assistance by way of an impartial criticism.

Mr. B. V. Deshpande, a lecturer in the Royal Institute of Science and a Radio Engineer pointed out the importance of maintaining a Central Library under the auspices of the Society from the point of view of students, research workers and others interested in the Film Industry.

Mr. Von Leydon, manager of Messrs. Agfa Photo Co., could not attend the meeting but he had sent a message promising the new Society active co-operation. This was read out to the meeting.

After some interesting and lively discussion the formation of the Motion Picture Society of India was duly proposed and accepted by the meeting and a provisional committee, with ample powers of co-optation was constituted to frame rules, regulations and other details for the conduct of the proceedings of the Society.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

Symbols In Settings

FOR THE SMALL STAGE

Not long ago a prominent musical director announced from the stage that his band would render Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," and immediately the whole stage was flooded with red light. It is an episode I never tire of quoting, because such things are happening every day and form practical illustrations of how not to do it.

THE VALUE OF COLOUR.

When one speaks of the use of colour in a psychological sense it is often countered by the excuse that such application is not necessary as the audience do not notice these things, and, anyway, a certain amount of what is called stage licence is permissible. This view is entirely wrong, as all cinema patrons expect and appreciate, presentations served in a proper manner, and they are quick to notice something wrong even though such perception be subconscious.

Most people who have no musical training can tell immediately a discord is played, and the number of letters and verbal congratulations received by a large cinema which specialised in symbolic settings for stage acts over a period of four years would seem to disprove the view that patrons are apathetic as to lighting and scenic design.

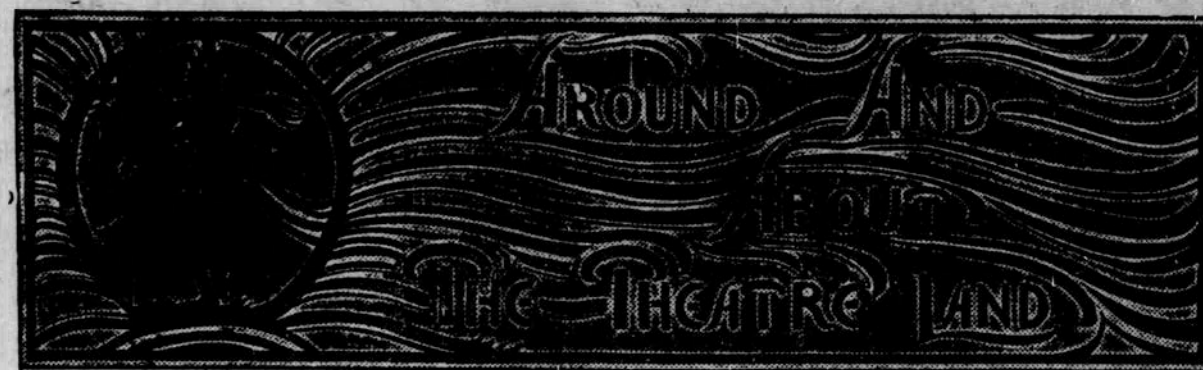
For a long time the legitimate stage suffered from ruby fires, green moons and other unnatural phenomena, but the emotional value of colour is now recognised. A few weeks ago a cinema organist played the theme song "Be-

yond the Blue Horizon" with a blood red stage background, and a vocalist sang "The Shade of the Palm" in dark blue lighting.

THE ETERNAL TRIANGLE.

Having obtained some canvas and wood battens, make up a series of six triangles in various sizes. The canvas should be primed with a mixture of whitening and size. These form an effective setting if arranged on the stage with flood lamps behind each in suitable colours. Should the stage depth preclude their use in this way, two triangles of equal size may be suspended by thin wires against a dark draped background, and form a simple setting for numbers symbolic of love and passion. An old-fashioned garden seat and pedestal, or sundial, is the nucleus of an exterior set, whilst a false proscenium opening and curtain conveys the correct atmosphere for "On with the Motley" and similar numbers. Columns and steps suggest dignity, and a cut out of musical notes may be used for acts of an instrumental nature.

In arranging furniture it is not necessary to have two chairs of equal size, one each side of the stage, to create balance. Such ideas of artistry are past. Neither is it essential that the main feature of the setting should be placed in the exact centre of the stage. A more effective arrangement is to set it on one side, supported by a wall or a screen.



National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre

cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

THE STEP FORWARD OF THE INDIAN SCREEN ART AND INDUSTRY

The inaugural meeting, last week, of the "Motion Picture Society of India" marks, unquestionably, the step forward for the Indian screen art and industry. The discussion which it initiated and aroused should be indicative of the intense urgency of the manifold problems which touch the future of the industry. The speeches on the occasion covered a wide-field and were not less instructive than informative.

The earnest and intense interest with which the problems were presented and discussed at the meeting suggested the atmosphere of purposive work, not of empty dialectics, place the "Motion Picture Society of India" already on a plane of service much wider than could be visualised by its apparently local endeavours.

The sympathy of Dewan T. Rangachariar, Chairman of the Indian Cinematograph Committee, of Messrs. Prabhat Film Co. of Kolhapur, of the screen veteran and pioneer Syt. Phalke of Nasik, of Messrs. Western Electric Co. and of Messrs. Siemens is a good omen and, let us hope, will soon be a positive asset to the new Society.

The speeches of Syt. Hirlekar, of Prof. Paranjpe, of Mr. Noble, Manager of Messrs. Kodak, of Mr. Khote the Radio Engineer of the Indian States Broadcasting Co., of Syt. Deshpande, another Radio Technician along with the suggestions from Mr. M. Leydon of Messrs. Agfa Photo Co. were timely and precise. They emphasised the situation first outlined at the meeting.

The uncertain future of the screen art and industry and its present condition of drift were realised and recognised by all. The urgent need for obtaining

the best technical and artistic assistance and guidance was equally unquestioned. The peril to the industry from foreign competition was accepted as real. That is the feeling and conviction as they should be of those who could not attend the meeting as that was of those who attended the meeting, the question naturally or rather inevitably, arises to the form, character and extent of the remedies.

It is practically futile, if not altogether foolish to attempt the impossible. The assistance which the industry seeks from the Government, say, the return it expects from the Entertainment Tax, the procedure it would adopt for safeguarding its future, the measures necessary for the publicity of its long-standing grievances, the education of public opinion, taste and demand, the financial resources and equipment for technical research which it needs sadly are, all, beyond the influence, means and competence of any individual agency.

The evils which the screen art and industry in India seek, legitimately, to remedy cannot be remedied without the organised, systematic, continued efforts of a well-planned and established central body. The "Motion Picture Society of India" thus provides the long-sought and long over-due assistance.

Let us hope that the Society will immediately settle down to work, to the business-like definition and solution of the manifold problems that were so clearly, if briefly, outlined at its inaugural meeting. If it has a concrete plan and a programme and the determination to work them out, it will not be long when its assistance will be accepted by film devotees all over the land as practically indispensable.

Future Of The Cinema

Need For Something New

(By C. A. Lejeune.)

It is just under a year since Rene Clair made his first visit to England, for the London premiere of "Le Million." His name was scarcely known in London then; he had leisure to meet his few personal friends; when I had tea with him at his hotel the telephone never once interrupted our talk. To-day his rooms at the Dorchester suggest a comedy scene that might have come wholesale out of one of his own scripts; telephones buzzing, page-boys performing secret and mysterious tattoos upon the door, Pressmen shooting inquiries in every language, and in the middle of them all Clair himself, in an immaculate dressing-gown of spotted blue silk, courteously broadcasting replies in French, English, German, even a little Russian, with an occasional puzzled "Please" as the barrage falls too heavily upon his head.

This young director, ex-actor, ex-journalist, is certainly one of the most gracious visitors that the film industry has ever brought to a London hotel. He has all the star personality, without any of the star arrogance; he is enthusiastic, humorous, grave, attentive, he has time and interest for everybody; he never forgets a face. He is difficult to interview because all his "copy" is so good; without the least intention of prevaricating, his quick answers and side-commentaries are apt to turn the course of a main idea.

On this particular visit Rene Clair is primed to talk about "A Nous la Liberte," of which he gave a charity performance on Thurs-

day for the Princess Christian Home. But his brain is working all the while on the story of his new film, which he is to begin in June or July. "This week," he said, "I have had a new idea, and to-morrow my director, Mr. Henkel, comes from Paris, and we will talk it over. I do not yet know how it will work out, whether sentimental-lyrical comedy, like "Sous les Toits de Paris," or satirical comedy, like "Le Million" and "A Nous la Liberte." The story must come of itself, and then I shall find the formula. I only know that it must be a simple plot, like "Sous les Toits de Paris"—for my last films have been too dry, too cerebral in conception, and that, although musical, it will have no chorus."

THE CHORUS "FINISHED." "Don't you like the chorus?" I asked, thinking of the extraordinary success of this method in "Le Million," and the various British directors who have rushed into choral commentary entirely on the strength of it.

"It was good for its time," Clair answered, "but it is finished. The idea is no longer new, and so it has no longer any force of emphasis. Every director is using the chorus to-day. I must find something new to take its place."

I asked him if he had any special players in view for his new picture, knowing his preference for working, whenever possible, with the same cast and the same technical staff. "I have made no definite contracts yet," he said, "but I hope very much to get back Annabella, my little star of 'Le

INTERNATIONAL CYCLE OF PLAYS

Staged In Vienna

"Disraeli," a new play on the British statesman, by Louis Maria Mayer and Arthur Rundt, is to be produced in Vienna at the Burgtheater in the middle of April.

Herr Robbelling, the producer, has decided to perform an international cycle of twelve or fourteen standard plays under the title of "Voices of the Peoples in Drama." He will open it by Gerhart Hauptmann's "Florian Geyer" next autumn, also intended to solemnise the author's seventieth birthday. Austria will be represented by Grillparzer's "Brothers Feud in the House of Hapsburg," England by G. Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman," France by Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," Italy by d'Annunzio's "Ilocaenda," Russia by Tolstol's "Resurrection," Spain by Calderon's "Life, Dream," Sweden by Strindberg's "To Damascus" and Norway by Bjornson's "Beyond Our Strength." The drama of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland will also be represented, and it is likely that some play by Eugene O'Neill will be produced.—"Observer."

QUOTA LEGISLATION

New Moves

Proposals to be made jointly to the Board of Trade by the Federation of British Industries and the T.U.C. General Council to assist the British film industry were officially issued recently.

Amended legislation to improve the working of the Quota Act is one of the suggestions "in view of the very real menace of the domination of film distribution and exhibition throughout the British Commonwealth by American interests."

"It is clear that large American interests, supported by leading banks and financial institutions, dominate the picture theatres in Canada, and in Australia American control of film exhibition is making great headway."

"Great improvements have been made recently in the quota of British films and the actual proportion of British films shown in this country is now double the quota fixed for the current year under the Quota Act, but a fair field for British films, especially in the United States, Canada and Australasia is not obtainable while the financial control of film exhibition is exercised so largely by big American film producers."

"To prevent the production in this country or elsewhere in the British Commonwealth of worthless films merely for quota purposes at a small cost, it is proposed that films to be eligible for registration as British quota films, must have been produced at a prescribed minimum cost per hundred feet."

"It is suggested that the advisory committee to the Board of Trade should be enlarged and made more representative and made more powerful."

"One of the proposals is to delete from the 1927 Act the restriction that scenario writers must be British in the case of British quota films. It is suggested that the deletion of this restriction will be calculated to lead to improvements in the method of screen story telling, and bring about a further development in the British film and a consequent increase in the employment provided by the industry.—"The Era."

"Million." You would not think how difficult it is to find young French actresses with charm and talent—in the street, in the shops, in the trains they seem delightful, but, in the studio, there is just something missing."

"Which of your films do you yourself prefer?" I asked him presently. "I think that of them all I prefer 'Chapeau de Paille d'Italie,' he answered, "but of the sound films I like 'Sous les Toits de Paris' best. That is only a personal sentiment, of course. I was happy making it, perhaps because the style was so different from all my earlier work. I had never

THE MENTAL APPR OACH TO PICTURES

The Two Kinds Of Audiences

THE EVIL OF ADDICTION FOR FILMS

The influence of pictures—for good or evil—is always being debated somewhere or other. All sorts of organisations exist to protect us against them, whether we be five years old or fifty. It is not by any means the children alone who are not allowed to see this, that, or the other picture.

You would be surprised to know how many you don't see yourself, although you probably think you are quite old enough to know what is good for you, and what is not.

It does not seem to have occurred to our censors and mentors that we get the films we deserve. The public does not have to see the stars and pictures it does not like. That is the only weapon it has, but it is a strong one, (Writes Charlotte Haldane in the "Picturegoer.")

Films are like cocktails. Some are sweet, some dry, some intoxicating, others nauseating. For most people a good film provides something better than a good cocktail it has more to it than a short "kick."

It can bring to your sight some of the loveliest places in the world and to your heart the comfort which beauty or the deepest emotions alone can give.

But films, like cocktails, can be dangerous if once you succumb to an addiction for them; if, like a dipsomaniac, or a drug-taker, you cannot exist without constantly "doping" yourself with pictures.

This may sound fantastic. But make no mistake about it, there are people who cannot exist without constantly going to a cinema to seek refuge from their own existence, their own struggles. They are useless as film critics or as the loyal public of some particular star; they debate film standards because they do not care what they see so long as they are taken out of their own lives for a few hours.

Such people are debauched by the films. Hollywood is not responsible for these picture debauchees. They, however, are responsible to a great measure for Hollywood's output when it falls below a certain level of sense or decency.

They do not mind what they see—often they do not know—and so they encourage the vulgarity which disgusts parents, and the silliness which irritates the regular but sensible, picturegoer.

PEOPLE TO BE PITYED.

I have known people whose income was about thirty shillings a week and who were often unemployed to go to the pictures three or four times a week.

Such people are to be pitied as much as blamed. If they already find their lives colourless and hard, are they going to find them any brighter or easier by doping their eyes with fantastic spectacles in which people in wonderful clothes drive great racing cars and drink champagne as if it were soda-water?

In point of fact, it probably is soda-water, the wonderful clothes are snatched from the actors' and actresses' backs as soon as the day's work is over, and the cars go back to the studio garages.

What would we think of a grown-up person who still believed in fairy tales or Father Christmas? Yet that is just what those who cannot realise that the cinema is one long, delicious make-believe do.

To me the whole romance of the fame of a great film star is the

fact that it crowns with success a long struggle, a brave fight against odds we are all the better for knowing ourselves occasionally.

I like to think of a girl who once was not merely unknown, but possibly hungry, having a large bank balance, thanks to her pluck and grit, as well as her beauty.

I like to think of a poor boy like Chaplin setting forth to become the world's richest star.

There is enormous good to be derived from seeing pictures of a life more varied than one's own. For the young man or woman of character, or even the child, may be stirred to ambition by pictures.

The films show thousands of people who would otherwise not have known them, the delightful things one can do and have with money.

They also show the absurd and ridiculous things one can do with money. Therefore, they both teach and test standards. But they can only do this for those who have them already; for those, that is, who are not only ambitious, but realistic, who not only wait for the good things of life but go out to get them and know that the way will not be an easy one.

Think of the life of a film debauchee. You know the sort of people they are: always sorry for themselves, unable to do anything to climb out of their rut, always envious of what they are pleased to call other people's "luck."

There is such a thing as luck, certainly. But "God helps those who help themselves." To sit and dream in a cinema is the very opposite of self-help.

Then there are the advanced cases, happily scarce. Most often they are young married women, whose husbands are working slowly but hard to gather a nice little income, to have a comfortable little house, a garden, the small amenities that are so particularly British and so very pleasant.

But the film "dope" addict despises these simple joys. The house and garden are not sufficiently grand, and their provider is unappreciated because he is less handsome than Clark Gable; has a less seductive manner than William Powell.

KINEMA IS NOT BAD. I am strongly opposed to the cinema being blamed constantly for vulgarity and stupidity in everyday life. I do not believe that it is bad for anyone, grown-ups or children.

Magistrates are apt to make themselves ridiculous when a small boy charged with theft pleads that he "learnt it at the pictures."

My small boy has gone to the pictures for five years. He has not yet embarked on a gangster's career. If he does so I shall blame myself.

So do not let us blame the films for our film debauchees. Let us rather pity those whose parents did not let them realise early enough that fairy tales are lovely, but that real life can be lovely, too.

Would you not rather own a second-hand Morris yourself than watch the world's finest Hispano-Suiza on the screen?

Then go to and get it and help to make the films as popular and as good as they deserve to be; a means to add to the joy of lives that are already good to live, but not a drug that will make lives dull and unexciting already, seem altogether futile and valueless.

Emperor And Film Fan

Film That Led To A Shanghai Riot

I dislike film censors; but the official who judges the films exhibited in the Treaty Ports of China or in the British Colony of Hong Kong has my sympathy. Talking-pictures are as popular in China as in Europe—in fact we might look to the East for the origin of the expression "Film Fan." One has to visit the cinemas in the ports to see the film grip, this amusement has on modern Chinese. Many of the cinemas turn away thousands of people every day and the picture houses of Tientsin have often been honoured by the celestial presence of Mr. P'u Yi—last of the Manchus, for years an exiled monarch and new ruler of the new state of Manchuria.

The Son of Heaven—the deposed boy Emperor—is known to millions of devoted subjects—as a cultured, charming young Chinese. When I talked to him he admitted he was a film fan. Later, I learned that, by a coincidence, the first sound film he saw was one in which President Chiang Kai-shek spoke a few words.

It is hard to picture the

thoughts of this young man—when he heard the voice of the man who represented the usurpers of his throne, through the medium of a great, modern invention! The Son of Heaven always visited the talkies incognito but now that he is once more on a throne, projecting doubt that a private theatre will be placed in his residence. The Chinese is an amiable, zing patriot—as the fighting with Japan has shown—and he hates to see his countrymen in the villainous light in which they are so often depicted on the screen. The British censor in China has to watch carefully to see that nothing is passed that would offend Chinese national sentiment. This frequently takes unusual forms.

The Shanghai censors saw nothing wrong in Harold Lloyd's "Safety Last," in which, you may remember, members of Chinese gangs played a prominent part. Accordingly, the film was passed for exhibition and was advertised.

(Continued on page 10).

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

Standards Of African Cotton

Early in April, the Special Appeal Committee on African Cotton of the East India Cotton Association considered the question of fixing standards for Uganda cotton and recommended, "inter alia," that the following minimum staple lengths be prescribed, as a tentative measure:

AR Kampala, 1 1/16"
AR Busoga, 1"

AR Jinja and that the seller should not be entitled to claim "on" allowances for staple exceeding the minimum lengths as prescribed above. The Appeal Committee also suggested that these recommendations should apply to contracts for the season 1931, and that the question of revising the standards as well as of determining the minimum staple lengths of these descriptions of Uganda cotton be reconsidered in the next season.

When these proposals were brought to the notice of the Millowners' Association, members using Uganda cotton were consulted, and it was ascertained that the proposed minima were too low, and that the buyers' interests were not adequately protected. The Committee were also informed that when mills had to pay heavy premium over Branch for African cotton, it was inequitable to fix the minimum staple lengths for Jinja, Busoga and Kampala at 1" and 1 1/16" respectively. The average staple lengths of these cottons were very much higher than the proposed minima; for example, the average staple of AR Kampala was 1 3/16" and the other two types 1 3/32", and it was pointed out that anything less than these staple lengths would not adequately protect buyers, since it would rule out the possibility of their obtaining any redress from sellers who tendered cotton of staple lengths entirely unsuited for the counts of yarn for which Uganda cotton was com-

monly used. Such low minimum lengths might also read to mixing of cottons which had done so much to damage the reputation of the Punjab-American and other Indian cottons.

A representation was accordingly addressed by the Committee to the East India Cotton Association. The Committee's representation was considered by a Special Sub-Committee of the East India Cotton Association under the chairmanship of Mr. G. Boyagis towards the end of May, when Sir Mummohandas Ramji and Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, representing the Association, strongly advocated its view-point, and pressed for the adoption of standards as suggested by the Association. A discussion ensued as a result of which the chairman, Mr. Boyagis, observed that the data available at present, upon which the Sub-Committee was to arrive at a decision regarding staple lengths, were insufficient and unauthoritative. The Sub-Committee agreed with this view, and held that "it would be impolitic at present to lay down any staple length for any of the varieties of these standards." They, however, considered that, as a tentative measure, the buyer would be sufficiently protected against the staple question if a general stipulation, viz., "staple to be equal to the seller's private type so and so" were specified in the contract. The Sub-Committee, however, recommended that with a view to arriving at some authoritative basis on which to decide staple lengths, samples of fair average quality of Kampala, Busoga and Jinja cottons be forwarded to the Director, Technological Laboratory, Matunga, over one entire season for the purpose of determining staple lengths. The Directors of the East India Cotton Association accepted these recommendations, and the trade was notified accordingly.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The Indian Stores Department entered during the week ended March 30, 1932, into the following among other contracts with the piece-goods firms in India:—G. D. Bhaerjee and Company, Calcutta, No. 2 white calico, (2,30,000 yards) Rs. 56,901; drab web (1,800 yards) Rs. 2,081; E. Spinner and Company, Bombay, Khaki pugree cloth, Rs. 2,26,563; J. Vakharia and Sons, Bombay, cor yarn, Rs. 3,594; J. D. Jones and Company, Bombay, cor fibre, Rs. 1,473; H. B. McKerron and Company, Bombay, machine drab linen thread, Rs. 1,453; Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, blue cotton drill, Rs. 10,938; Kierman Son and Company, Limited, Manchester drab dark cotton drill, Rs. 9,245.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Government of India, on the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, has sanctioned a refund of fumigation fee at the rate of eight annas per bale on all American cotton imported and fumigated between April 1, 1930, and March 31, 1931. Claims for refund are to be submitted to the dock manager,

LABELS FOR USE ON YARN.

On page 39 of the last issue of the Millowners' Association's Annual Report, reference was made to a special warranty label designed and issued by the Association to its members for use on cloth. In view of the popularity of these labels, it was suggested to the Committee early in June that a somewhat similar but distinctive label should be designed for use on yarn also. Accordingly, a special label was issued subsequently, and since then, some millions of them have found their way into circulation. The use of the yarn label, like that of the cloth label, is strictly limited to the use of member mills, and all steps necessary to protect it against fraudulent imitation will be taken.

Bombay Port Trust, before June 1, 1932.

Conversations between France and countries which export cotton goods are expected to begin during April with a view to fixing future exportable quotas following last week's French decree placing the quota on certain classes of cotton yarn and goods until April 20.

BE INDIAN and BUY INDIAN

INDIAN MILLS SHOULD CLOTHE INDIA'S MILLIONS
SUPPORT THE INDIAN COTTON MILL INDUSTRY.

INDIAN MILLS

OFFER

A WIDE RANGE OF QUALITIES, COLOURS AND DESIGNS

AT

Prices To Suit All Pockets

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Every additional yard of INDIAN CLOTH sold HELPS
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meads

AN INCREASE IN NATIONAL WEALTH.



YARN PRODUCED IN MILLS SITUATED IN THE CITY AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY

(In Thousands Of Lbs)

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Apr. 31	May 31	June 31	July 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 31
Below 30s. ...	289,452	136,419	235,148	224,352	21,152	21,060	21,353	20,528	20,534	20,574
30s. ...	10,813	4,972	9,494	12,893	1,541	1,667	1,879	1,758	1,443	1,424
31s. to 39s. ...	6,150	3,610	6,357	10,435	1,324	1,181	1,304	1,468	1,245	897
40s. ...	6,130	4,957	6,717	12,235	1,254	1,350	1,384	1,521	1,235	933
Above 40s. ...	5,028	3,134	4,629	10,494	979	1,092	1,277	1,408	1,175	987
Wastes ...	1,174	661	871	526	53	58	49	50	75	75
Total ...	318,747	153,753	263,217	270,907	26,304	26,408	27,246	26,742	25,757	24,840

TEXTILE CONTRACTS OPEN.

Tenders for the stores detailed below will be received till the date mentioned at the end of each entry:—

Indian Stores Department, New Delhi.—Supply of woollen khaki putties (3,868 pairs), woollen grey jerseys (2,360) and grey flannel (6,700 yards), April 28, 1932; white cotton waste (700 pounds) April 27, 1932.

	October 1931.	November 31.	December 31.
Below 30s. ...	21,005	21,176	25,143
30s. ...	1,315	1,196	1,272
31s.—39s. ...	965	936	1,227
40s. ...	881	858	1,126
Above 40s. ...	775	791	1,229
Wastes ...	57	61	114
Total ...	24,998	25,018	30,110

(For Cloth Production See Page 9).

THE BEST Indian Cloth

to be obtained at Mill Prices in different varieties such as

Dhoties	Drill	Doria	Table Cloth
Saris	Coating	Longcloth	Table Cloth Chadar
Patals	Shirting	Towels	Charsa
Mulls	Twill	Napkins	Mosquito Net
Voiles	Poplin	Handkerchief	Chadars

Retail Shop at Ganeshwady, Moolji Jetha Market, BOMBAY.

ALSO AT

KHATAUMAKANJI MILLS
BALLARD ESTATE BOMBAY

TERMINAL TAX ON PIECEGOODS IN DELHI

Difficulty In The Way Of Bombay Trade

Early in January, the Committee of the Millowners' Association were informed that the question of revising the existing terminal tax schedule, particularly the tax on piecegoods, was under consideration by the Delhi Municipality.

Delhi had always been an important distributing centre for piecegoods, and it was essential that every facility should be given to merchants to enlarge and extend their trade. The present terminal tax of 4 annas per maund weighed very inequitably on Indian as opposed to foreign piecegoods because of the higher value and lighter weight of foreign piecegoods as compared with that of Indian piecegoods. The Committee were informed that the schedule was revised in 1929 and the tax on Indian piecegoods reduced to 2 annas per maund, but that the reduction was not given effect to owing to the opposition of interested parties. The Committee felt very strongly that, at the present juncture, when everything possible should be done to encourage the offtake of Indian-made goods, some distinction should be made in the town duties charged on Indian-made as opposed to imported piecegoods. The Committee were, however, alive to the need of the Municipality having sufficient revenues, and much as they would have liked to plead for an entire abolition of the tax, what they now desired to suggest was that the rate for Indian piecegoods should be substantially reduced. It was felt that if this relief was given, it would materially increase the volume of trade passing through Delhi, and thus ultimately provide a larger revenue than would be the case if the duty

was allowed to remain at the present high figure leading as it must to a considerable diversion of the trade in Indian piecegoods to other centres which imposed no such restrictions on the entry of goods within their territory. A representation was accordingly addressed to the Delhi Municipality.

TEXTILE DIRECTORY

Where To Buy Indian Piece-Goods And Yarn

It appeared from the numerous requests for information received by the Millowners' Association early in the year that dealers and merchants were not in all cases aware of the very wide range of piecegoods and yarn manufactured by Indian mills. An exhaustive publication containing full particulars regarding the production of member mills, names and addresses of their selling agents, retail shops, etc., was therefore compiled by the Millowners' Association and widely distributed to all chambers of commerce, associations and other organizations connected with the piecegoods trade.

Copies of the first edition were completely exhausted within a fortnight of publication. Suggestions were received pointing out the desirability of incorporating further particulars, especially regarding well-known marks and "chhappas" used by members. Accordingly, a revised and enlarged edition of the book was issued early in September. This also was rapidly taken up by merchants and associations connected with the yarn and piecegoods trade.

Frankbold

Chemnitz, Germany.

Leading Continental Manufacturers of Latest Type

TEXTILE MACHINERY

FOR:

BLEACHING
DYEING
FINISHING
MERCERISING
PRINTING
CALENDERING

COTTON
WOOLLEN
SILK
ART SILK
JUTE
etc. GOODS

as supplied for the last 40 years to the Leading Mills in Ahmedabad, Bombay, Sholapur and Calcutta Districts.

Manufacturers Representative: G. HEIDEL, Esqr.

Head Quarters: GRAND HOTEL, AHMEDABAD.

AGENTS:—

POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & CO., Bombay-Ahmedabad,
INDIAN UNIVERSAL COMMERCIAL CO., Indore,
L. T. PINTO & SON, Karachi,
H. DONNE, 31, Pipe Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE

Gaekwar Mills Ltd.

BILIMORA.

Best Manufacturers of
Fine Cloths, such as

Dhotis,
Mullmulls,
Sarees,
Long Cloth
and
Shirtings.

Managing Agents.

H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI---

BUY INDIAN

USE GOODS manufactured by:

THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, Mahalaxmi, Bombay
MADHAWJI DHARAMSI MILLS, Foras Road, Bombay 3,
SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, Deltis Road, Bombay 11,

having INDIAN

Labour
Management
Capital

COTTON

Dhoties, Saris, Drills, Coatings, Suci, Shirtings, Crepe, Twill, Thana, Checks, Canvas, Towels, Doria, Mulls, Jacquard, Dobby and Grey Chadars, Longcloth Voiles, Mock-lino Grey, Bleached and Mercerised Yarns. From 2s. to 84s.

WOOLLEN

Lohis, Rumals, Suiting Cloth, Serges, Tweeds, Flannels, Blazers, Blankets, Rugs, Carpets, Carpet and Hosiery Yarns, Knitting Yarn, Sizing Flannel Clearer Cloth.

Available at our following RETAIL SHOPS:—
KALBADEVI ROAD, SWADESHI MARKET, MANDVI,
also at SWADESHI, GUJRATI STRI MANDAL STORES
MADHAWJI MILLS premises and other prominent stores

Selling Agents:—

FOR CLOTH

SHAPURJI & CO.,

MOOLJI JETHA MARKET, BOMBAY.

FOR YARN

MATHURADAS MAGANLAL & CO.,
TAMBA KANTA, BOMBAY.

City And Suburbs

TO-DAY.

INDIAN CALENDAR.

Hindu—Chaitra Vad 1, 1932.
Fard—Ayan 17, 1301.
Muslim—Zilhaj 14, 1350.
Sunrise: 6h. 18m.
Sunset: 6h. 57m.
High tide: 12-24.
Low tide: 5-45 18-18.

FRIDAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY.

S. S. "Mantua" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records; 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi. New York opening Liverpool closing and Bombay Current Rates; 9-20 p.m. classical and light music by Bal Saraswati-bai with Dattaram Parwatkar (Sarangi).

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL.—Lionel Barrymore and Madge Evans in "Guilty Hands". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RIALTO.—Universal's Drama filmed 12,000 ft. up in the Alps, "The White Hell of Pitz Palu". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA.—"Whoopie" featuring Eddie Cantor. Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON.—Sally O'Neill in "The Brat". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—Robert Woolsey in "Everything's Rosie". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END.—Mohan Lalaji and Miss Jamma in "Narsimha-Meh-to", a Gujarati Talkie. Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

GLOBE TALKIES.—"Gul-Bakavali". Special Id-programme. Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA CINEMA.—Hyderasha, Miss Nilam and Kumar Mukund in "Bakta Prahlad", a devotional Hindi Talkie. Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

EMPRESS THEATRE.—"Derelict," a Paramount Picture featuring George Bancroft. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR.—"Frankenstein" featuring Boris Karloff, Colin Clive John Boles and Mac Clarke. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"LIFE'S ESSENTIAL PURPOSE."—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Mrs. Keith Ransom-Kehler, A.M. (of America) will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge), Chowpatty to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Life's Essential Purpose."

OUTWARD MAILS.—The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Cathay" with the mails from London of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.—20-4-32.—At 5-17 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.3 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches. For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—Owens to Engine trouble the S. S. "Mantua" carrying the mails of the 7th instant is now expected to arrive here about 6 a.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Bandai Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on April 18 and is due to arrive here on May 3 via Penang, Fort Swettenham, Colombo, Ceylon and Calcut.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Havre Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on April 19 and is due to arrive here on April 23.

Daiwadnya Building Fund

The above Fund was started on the last Good Friday day and the members of the Daiwadnya Caste are requested to send in monthly contributions and donations to Ramrao Ramkrishna Morwale No. 15 Bhatwadi 2nd Lane Bombay No. 4.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

A Press communique states: All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 20th inst. have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 27th April 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Maulana Hameed Ahmed Released

Maulana Hameed Ahmed, a prominent Nationalist Muslim who was detained in the Byulla House of Correction under the Emergency Powers Ordinance for over a month was released on Wednesday afternoon. On his release he was served with an order of the Police Commissioner of Bombay asking him not to take any part in the Civil Disobedience movement and refrain from participating in any meeting.

Bombay Customs Win Agha Khan Trophy

(Continued from Page 11) he was always a game trier. Neil and Davies were both good. Their weakness however was their defence. Brendish and Moshin both were guilty of wasting valuable time instead of clearing. Jardine showed to advantage and made many fine saves.

The first minute of the game found Calcutta in the Bombay circle. Bombay cleared and for the next few minutes did most of the attacking. Feroze Khan scored Bombay's first goal in the 5th minute from a beautiful centre from Jagat Singh after Brendish n trying to clear out had altogether missed the ball. Calcutta now set the pace and scored a short "corner" in the 7th minute. Asad Ali, however, was given "sticks" and Bombay cleared. Two minutes later Bombay scored a short "corner" Calcutta cleared but Bombay returned to their goal a minute later and Pinto finding himself in charge hit hard, Jardine made a great save. In the 12th minute came Calcutta's equaliser through Henderson, the result of a brilliant combined movement. Calcutta kept pressing and again found themselves near the Bombay goal. Henderson, however, offended against the "stick rule". But Calcutta here hdd the upper hand, and only Cowton's fine save from Deefholts prevented them from taking the lead. Bombay cleared and Moshin instead of clearing the ball first tried to be clever allowing Jagat Singh thereby to snatch the ball away from him. Jagat Singh went on and from a beautiful centre Milne shot. Jardine saved but Milne rushed forward and easily beat the goalie. Two minutes after that Pinto and Feroze Khan made a fine combined movement but Pinto mistimed and his shot was slow. Jardine in saving save away a long "corner". Another long "corner" came Bombay's way but Calcutta cleared.

BOMBAY LEADS.

In the 25th minute Feroze Khan after a splendid one-man movement dashed against a defender in the circle and fell down. Pinto, however, rushed forth to score easily. Calcutta now did the pressing and from a scramble in Bombay's goal-mouth Asad Ali scored. At the interval Bombay led by the odd goal in five.

The first few minutes after the interval Bombay did the attacking. Jardine was responsible for a fine save from Milne. Feroze Khan rushed in to score easily. Two minutes later Jardine again made another fine save, this time from Pinto and Brendish saved from a difficult position. Henderson made a dash down the centre beating Cowton who had come out of the goal. He could not, however check the ball which went over the line. Calcutta a minute later scored a short "corner". Deefholts made a fine shot but Cowton saved. Bombay now did the pressing and Dique missed from a easy chance. Feroze Khan had another chance but he too missed. A minute later Brewin made a brilliant save from a scramble in the goal-mouth and set his own forward going. Feroze Khan was unlucky not to have scored, missing the ball going clean over the bars. A minute later Jagat Singh missed from an easy position from Milne's pass. Bombay were now definitely in top. Pinto was unlucky to crash a few yards from the Calcutta goal. Jardine again made a great save a minute later from Milne. Milne netted in the 35th minute with a delightful shot that gave Jardine no chance at all. Calcutta, however, never threw the sponge and shortly after scored a short "corner". Nothing came of it and Bombay ran easy winners by 5 goals to 2.

LINE-UPS.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS.
Cowton: A.Teo: Aslam; Khos: Sineh; Dique: (Capt); Brewin; Afzal; Milne; Feroze Khan; Pinto; Jagat Singh.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS.

Jardine; Moshin; Brendish; Niel, (Capt); Shantat Ali; Davies; Vears; Henderson; Deefholts; Asad Ali; Seaman.
Umpires.—Messrs. Nagporewalla and Rodrigues.

Calcutta Customs ---The Runners-up



A group photo of Calcutta Customs who made a successful debut on this side of India.

"Down With The Wakf Act"

BOMBAY BORAHs OBSERVE HARTAL AND HOLD PROTEST MEETING

The feeling of resentment against the application of the Wakf Act to the Dawoodi Bohra community found expression once more on Wednesday when the whole community observed a complete hartal as a mark of protest against the said Act.

A large procession carrying black flags and raising slogans "Down with the Wakf Act" paraded the city streets in the afternoon. The processionists carried banners one of which bore the inscription "Loyalty means Wakf Act."

MASS MEETING.

The procession which started from Kasre-Huseln near Bhandi Bazar and paraded through the localities inhabited by the Borahs ended in a mass meeting at Dhabu Street.

Loud speakers were installed at the meeting place and several thousand Borahs listened to the speeches. While Borah women watched the proceedings from balconies of surrounding houses. Mr. Gulam Hussein Essaji presided.

PROTEST RESOLUTION.

Mr. Abdul Ali Mohamed Ali Wasi moved the following resolution:—

This public meeting of the Dawoodi Bohra Community strongly protests against the application of the Mussalman Wakf Act to the Dawoodi Bohras. This meeting considers that the action of Educational Minister infringes the religious rights and liberties of the Dawoodi Bohras and violates the proclamation of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria which is considered as the Magna Charta by all castes and creeds as it safeguards their religious tenets and beliefs.

Owing to the above fact the Dawoodi Bohra Community considers the attack of the Educational Minister on their religious tenets and beliefs as unfair and unjust.

This public meeting of the Dawoodi Bohras therefore appeals to the Government to kindly observe neutrality in religious matters as hitherto done and thus restore confidence of the Dawoodi Bohras in the proclamation of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria by exempting the Dawoodi Bohra Community from the operation of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923.

GOVTS. CHANGED ATTITUDE.

Mr. Muchala pointed out that the Bombay Government had refused to lend their support to the Wakf Act in 1923 on the ground that the general trend of Muslim opinion was opposed to the Bill and asked what had happened since then that made the Government change their opinion. He further pointed out the defects in the working of the Mussalman Wakf Committee and asserted that its suggestions could not be trusted in the Borah community simply because a handful of people wanted to do so.

WIRE PULLERS AT WORK

The president made a short speech in commending the resolution to the meeting. He alleged that the Borah community was deprived of the exemption it enjoyed because there were a few wire pullers who had misrepresented things to the authorities. He criticised the action of Mr. A. M. Kaji who is giving a garden party to-day (Thursday) at the Willingdon Club in honour of Sir Rafuddin Ahmed the education Minister and added that Mr. Kaji was acting against the wishes of the entire community.

The proceedings were punctuated with cheers and cries of Allahu Akbar and the resolution was carried unanimously.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON GOVERNOR.

The meeting also passed a resolution appointing a committee to wait on the Governor and place before His Excellency how deeply Dawoodi Bohra Community feels injured by the removal of the exemption of the community from the Mussalman Wakf Act and respectfully urge upon His Excellency the desirability of continuing the exemption to which they are entitled.

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE.

BOMBAY, April 20.

The Collector of Customs Bombay has sent the following—

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of March 1932.

	Rs. Lakhs:
Total imports of private merchandise	1,091
Total exports of private merchandise	1,323
Net movement of treasure exports	679
Total visible balance of trade merchandise and treasure in favour of India	913
Balance of remittance of funds adverse to India	822
A. P.	

NEW PERSIAN CONSUL A WELL-KNOWN DIPLOMAT

A correspondent writes:—Many of his friends in India, who knew him as Man-ud-Dowleh, will be glad to hear that Mr. Mirza Hasan Khan Pir Nazar appointed to the Imperial Consulate General of Bombay arrived by the last Saturday's mail and assumed charge of his office at Colaba.

Mr. Pir Nazar was born in Teheran over thirty years ago and was educated in the local school of Politics. His first appointment was in the Foreign Office at Teheran. Next, he was attached to the Persian Embassy at Constantinople from where he gradually arose from the third to the first Secretaryship, during the Armistice. He was next promoted to the Commissioner for Foreign Office at Kazwin. Subsequently, Mr. Pir Nazar acted as second Assistant in the Political Department of the Foreign Office of Teheran and as first Secretary to the Persian Embassy at Moscow; then as Charge d'Affaires at Cairo.

A diplomat of considerable experience, Mr. Pir Nazar is conversant with French, Russian and Turkish besides his mother-tongue and is well acquainted with English. Very high hopes are entertained in the Persian circles in Bombay regarding the successful career of this accomplished young Persian during his term of five years, which may witness many changes in India which cannot be altogether without their reactions, however slight, on the relations between this country and Persia.

OFF IT GOES WITH A JERK

Gold Pendulum Swallowed

OUT IT COMES WITH A COUGH

BOMBAY, Wednesday. A large crowd collected this morning at Jhaveri Bazar to witness a salt-breaking ceremony. Among them was a Mahomedan merchant. As he stood watching the ceremony he suddenly felt a jerk from behind and found to his surprise, that the gold pendulum of his watch chain missing.

Seeing a fellow Mahomedan standing near by, he arrested him. Din Mahomed Abdul, it is alleged, then took out the gold pendulum from his pocket and swallowed it. The merchant was perplexed and summoned the police.

An officer went to the scene and asked the Mahomedan to produce the pendulum. He admitted he had swallowed it. When the officer said: "Out with it."

Din Mahomed coughed, and brought out the pendulum from his mouth as if by magic. He was arrested and charged before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, with theft.

The accused admitted having stolen the pendulum in question. The magistrate postponed the case.

CONTRABAND SALT

As announced through Bhof Patrikas, three Congress volunteers came to Mumbaievi this morning with a 'segree' and plans to prepare contraband salt.

The police, who were present on the scene, arrested them. After a few minutes another batch comprising of two volunteers, came with all the necessary apparatus to prepare illicit salt. They were also put under arrest immediately they put in their appearance.

A large crowd had collected to witness the demonstration.

BULLETIN SELLER

For selling copies of the "Congress Bulletin" at Lamington Road, a young Hindu was arrested last evening. The accused was charged before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court to-day under Section 18 of the Emergency Press Act and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

HAPPY END OF HAJ

150,000 Pilgrims And No Outbreak Of Disease

The Foreign Minister of the Government of Hedjaz and Nejd has sent the following telegram to Mr. Abdul Rahman Algasabli, the Commercial Agent to the King of Hedjaz, Bombay:—
"On the last day of Mina it was announced by the Health Department of the Government of Hedjaz that the Haj has terminated with perfect health and without any outbreak of disease."

"The total number of deaths at the Arafat and Mina through ordinary diseases was not more than 42 and the pilgrims who performed the Haj from overseas and by land this year numbered 150,000."



MURDER

IS JUSTIFIABLE UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES Do YOU Believe This?

LIONEL BARRYMORE

In Bayard Veller's Thriller

"GUILTY HANDS"

Also A New Comedy By LAUREL and HARDY

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Reserve Your Seats Now.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.

SLIM SUMMERVILLE, ZASU PITTS

ANITA PAGE IN

THE LITTLE ACCIDENT

A BOMBURST OF MERRIMENT!

"CONGRESS HOUSE" ON THE ROAD

Mandvi "Dictator" Sentenced

BOMBAY, Wednesday. One year's rigorous imprisonment was the sentence awarded by Mr. Oscar Brown Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court this morning to a Hindu who was arrested last evening at Kharak Bazar, Mandvi, while opening what was described as a "Congress House".

The accused was the "dictator" of the Mandvi Ward and was charged under Section 17 clause (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for being member of an unlawful association.

Acting Inspector Mahankar, of the Piyahoni police station, in evidence, stated that it had been announced by means of leaflets that the "Dictator" of the Mandvi Ward would open a Congress House at Mandvi. Accordingly police were present on the scene. The accused came on the spot at 6 p.m. He carried with him three signboards with the inscriptions "Congress House" and "Enlist Yourself as Congress Members".

ADDRESSING CROWD. He placed the boards in the centre of the road and arranged them so as to form a house with a roof. He then started addressing the crowd of Spectators who had gathered there. The police put him under arrest.

The accused admitted that he was the "dictator" of the Mandvi Ward and he had addressed the gathering. Beyond this admission he did not take part in the proceedings.

The magistrate convicted and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Another Hindu youth was charged in the same court for selling copies of the "Congress Bulletins".

The magistrate sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

A brother of the accused appeared in the court and tried to persuade him to give an undertaking not to take part in Congress activities. But the accused refused to listen to his advice.

COTTON BROKER ARRESTED

A prominent cotton broker of Bombay has been arrested this morning under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20-4-1932.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.—0.18.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.3 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.7.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.6 degrees (0.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.5 degrees (0.3 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 184 miles.

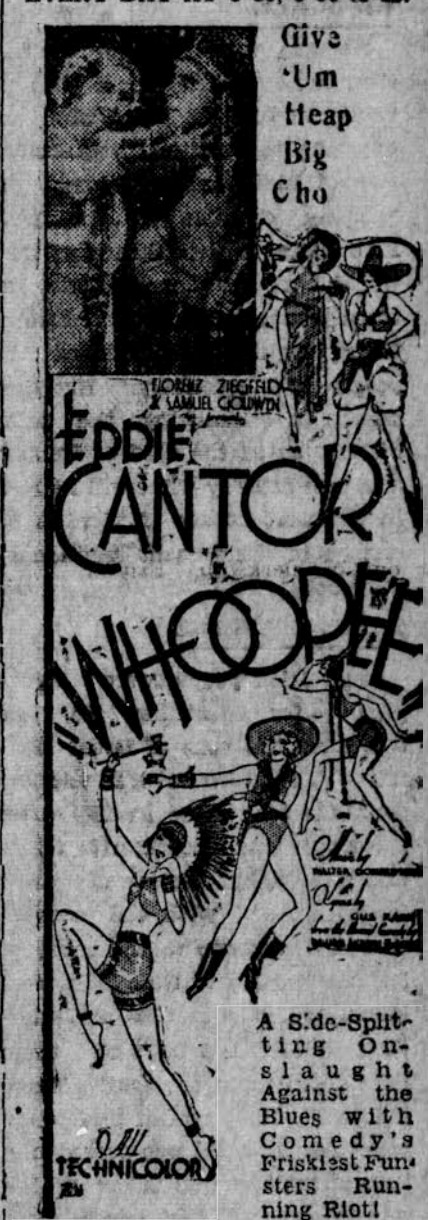
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy egl. 10) 3.

Weather Remarks.—Fair.

PATHE CINEMA

The Coolest Theatre in Town EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.



United Artists Picture. BOOK YOUR SEATS AT ROSE'S OR THE THEATRE—Phone 41561 FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AT 5-30 & 10 P.M.

UNIVERSAL'S AMAZING PICTURE FILMED 12,000 FEET UP IN THE ALPS.

WHITE HELL OF PITZ PALU

An astounding new experience in screen drama the immortal triangle staged in the clouds on a frozen, storm-swept mountain peak.

SLIM SUMMERVILLE COMEDY

ENGLISH MAIL

To Arrive On Friday At 6 A. M.

Owing to engine trouble the S.S. "Mantua" carrying the mails on April 7, is now expected to arrive here about 6 a.m. on Friday, April 22.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1932

THE LESSON OF IRELAND

The "Morning Post" is greatly grieved over Mr. De Valera's insistence on complete independence and draws a facile analogy between the Indian and Irish positions, for the purpose of condemning the Indian movement for freedom. It is as strongly opposed now, as it ever was, to granting India those rights which are hers and which have been pledged to her by reputable British statesmen times out of number. The paper believes that if Mr. De Valera can make use of the Dominion Status as a step towards separation, so can the Mahatma. We are not surprised at this conclusion of the Die-Hard Paper, but unfortunately it has failed to draw a lesson from past experience. "The British public," it writes, "is doped with the same medicine. Even the ghastly example of the Irish Free State does not deter politicians from repeating the dose."

WE AGREE.

We agree with the paper for once, though not in the sense that it wants us to. If those who are opposing the political emancipation of India had taken the "ghastly example" of the Irish Free State to their hearts, they would have abandoned their intransigence long ago and thrown their weight on the side of the people of this country. But they persist in committing the same blunder as in the case of Ireland, and who can say what will happen in the next decade if there is no change in the present reactionary attitude?

THREE BLUNDERS.

The Irish people were struggling for centuries to be free from the yoke of Great Britain. The union between the two countries took place in 1801 after the tragic and unsuccessful rebellion of 1798, but there was no rest for Irishmen. With the conversion of Gladstone to the cause of Ireland two Home Rule Bills were introduced, one in 1886 and another in 1892, but both of them were defeated in the Lords. There followed the betrayal of 1914 when, after the third Bill was passed into law, advantage was taken of the war to shelve it and escape from the dilemma of Ulster's opposition.

WHY IRISH ARE HOSTILE.

If the first Home Rule Bill had been passed, there would have been no necessity for the second one, and if Gladstone's second Bill had been passed into law, or the third Bill had become operative, there would have been no Irish Free State Act of 1922, which finally conferred on Ireland the status of a Dominion. But the Black and Tans and the terrorism which was inflicted on Ireland have left

their trail, and it is small wonder if there are Irishmen who demand complete separation from England. It is no use telling them that they will be losers by separation, for they are convinced that they will be the gainers. The memories of decades of oppression, of exploitation, of insults heaped on a proud people, are ineradicable. A silent unquenchable hostility between the two peoples was fomented and future friendship is dependent on a separate existence.

THE OBVIOUS LESSON.

We have no desire to go into past history except to show what has been the main cause of the fact that the Ireland of to-day, unlike the Ireland of a century ago, will not be satisfied with less than complete political separation from Great Britain. The lessons of Irish history are obvious. No country can continue to exploit and dominate another without permanently injuring their mutual relations. It is to be regretted that even the "ghastly example" of the Irish Free State does not deter politicians from repeating the dose," as the "Morning Post" so aptly says. If the British Government had shown any desire to reconcile Irish opinion from the beginning, instead of pursuing its own grim way of "firm and resolute rule" undeterred by public opinion, without consideration for the sufferings of the people, the movement for complete separation might have died of inanition. As it is the Free State is a separate Dominion for all practical purposes, except for the nominal oath of allegiance to the British Crown. And even that Mr. De Valera, with a majority behind him, is determined, shall be abolished.

A WARNING.

India might have been satisfied with genuine reforms a few years ago, but even a Radical-like Morley could never envisage this country as free from the perpetual guardianship of Great Britain. India has been repeatedly disappointed, and the promises made to her by politicians have been broken by politicians. Ten years ago there was no demand worth the name in this country for independence. But Great Britain has refused to satisfy India's aspirations and now she is faced with a position, to deal with which a high degree of statesmanship and generosity is required and does not appear to exist. The situation in Ireland to-day should be a warning to British politicians.

TOO LATE?

Mahatma Gandhi was but a short while ago the greatest supporter of the British in India. To-day he is the protagonist and champion of the demand for complete political separation. But the intransigence of British politicians of the "Morning Post" mentality has engendered a similar mental attitude in Indians, and the supporters of independence are naturally growing. It is for Great Britain by timely measures to prove to India her "bona fides"; otherwise as in Ireland, the words "too late" may have to be the verdict on anything she may do to pacify this country. There is yet time to retract steps and do the right thing by India.

Advance Swadeshi

An off-shoot of the "Buy British" campaign in Britain is the starting of an institution called the Tudor Rose League of British Employment Providers, whose chief object is to combat unemployment by encouraging indigenous manufactures in all possible ways. Though the League was started only in August last, it is said to have already established 167 branches with a membership of 220,000. The League is actively assisted by members of the Royal family, members of Parliament and representatives of over 4,000 firms. An interesting feature of the League, calculated to extend the organisation indefinitely, is that every member is expected to enrol five other members. It is expected that the membership of the League will soon reach a million, especially because the entrance fee is deliberately kept so low as six pence so as to be within the means of the poorest. India and Britain may usefully compare notes about the methods of encouraging their indigenous industries.

tries. Britain, for example, may well emulate the high moral fervour with which India pursues her ideal, a fervour which has drawn out into the public arena even the purdah-ridden women. And India may learn from Britain many useful details about organised propaganda.

There are at present in India many Swadeshi Leagues and many more are being started. But they are not yet well enough organised. We are quite aware of the numerous difficulties which they have to face and for which they are in no way responsible. Nevertheless better organisation and better co-ordination are possible and desirable and immediate attempts must be made in that direction. It is most encouraging to learn in this connection that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the veteran champion of Swadeshi, has already started the All-India Sangha, the formation of which he announced a few days ago. The Sangha at present has its headquarters at Benares and is busy starting

provincial branches and persuading existing Swadeshi institutions to be affiliated to the All-India Sangha. Realising that propaganda is the very life of the movement, the Sangha, we are told, is publishing valuable literature on Swadeshi to be supplied at cheap rates to local Sanghas. "Among others," says the Secretary of All-India Sangha, "the literature includes a small Swadeshi directory of dealers and manufacturers of goods of common use, 'bhajans' on Swadeshi, a handbook containing facts and figures about Swadeshi and handbills and posters on Swadeshi."

Pandit Malaviya, as President of the Sangha, is said to be in communication with Swadeshi workers all over the country requesting them to help in the creation of a vast network of Swadeshi Sanghas. We hope there will be a prompt and enthusiastic response to the Pandit's efforts from all quarters of the country. One great advantage of common organisation is that thereby the help of one may be made available to many more easily than without organisation. India, being the poorest country in the world, needs the aid of Swadeshi more than any other country. Swadeshi can cure many of our economic and political ills. Other means of national regeneration may be open to comparatively few. But all can follow the message of Swadeshi. And even a little done by millions can achieve wonders.

BURMA SPEAKS OUT

The resolutions of the 19th Annual Conference of the General Council of the Burmese Associations must be somewhat disconcerting to those who fondly believed that the ground had been fairly cleared for the R. T. C. "Reforms" for Burma on the basis of separation from India. The Conference has emphatically declared that "the people of Burma are utterly dissatisfied with the constitution for a separated Burma as announced by the Prime Minister in his first statement at the Burma Round Table Conference and hereby unhesitatingly reject it." The Conference has also adopted another resolution urging the G. C. B. A. "to take all necessary steps to prevent the separation of Burma from India." The General Council, however, will have to reckon with some peculiar difficulties in taking the steps desired by the resolution. Burma is asked to make her choice between separation and Federation at the elections to be held a few months hence, though the scheme of Federation is far from being completed. It is ridiculous to ask a people to choose between two things one of which is as yet vague and undefined. Secondly, many institutions affiliated to the G. C. B. A. and presumably hostile to separation have long been declared unlawful, and though the G. C. B. A. urged Government to remove the ban in the interests of free and unlettered election propaganda, the latter have refused to do so in certain districts on the ground that these are "still rebel districts." In the circumstances, the best course for Burma is to refuse to declare her final choice till the Federal scheme is complete and till normal conditions are restored in the country so as to make a free general election possible on the issue of separation.

DEFIANT JAPAN.

The contempt with which Japan regards the pathetic manoeuvres at Geneva to persuade her to adopt a reasonable attitude and consent to evacuate the territory, undisputedly under Chinese sovereignty, which she has occupied, is indicated in the "authoritative" report from Tokyo that she has refused to agree to the League's draft resolution regarding evacuation. All that the Committee of Nineteen appointed by the League humbly asked was that Japan should complete the evacuation of the territory "in the near future." The hesitation of the Committee to demand withdrawal of Japanese troops from the area near Shanghai which they have conquered, by a particular date is a sad and illuminating commentary on the League's futile efforts to bring one of its recalcitrant members to book.

Meanwhile Japanese troops are massing in North Manchuria, and his has made the Soviet suspicious. A Tokyo message of Tuesday stated that despite reports of Russo-Japanese tension in North Manchuria, the Japanese Government was "viewing the situation calmly." But the calm views held at Tokyo are accompanied with aggressive action in the despatch of more troops to the Soviet border. Is Japan plotting for a fight with the Soviet, hoping thereby to distract world attention from its policy of military penetration of China?

IRELAND'S DETERMINED STAND

De Valera's Government Busy Drafting Bill To Abolish Oath

(From Our Own Correspondent). (By Air Mail).

DUBLIN, April 7.

Contrary to earlier propaganda, the British Sunday newspapers, I notice, have at last accepted the fact that there has been no split in the Executive Council of the Irish Free State Government over the issues of land annuities and the Oath. In the more influential of these papers now, there is no longer the talk of "crisis" but of conferences.

Mr. de Valera on Friday last described the British propaganda, as circulated by the Press Association—that the reply of the Irish Government to the British Government "had been redrafted as it had not met with the unanimous approval of the Cabinet at the beginning of the week" as "without truth from beginning to end." The President also contradicted the suggestion that the Cabinet regards the Oath as a matter for negotiation. As a matter of fact, the reply to the British Note—now famous as the "Jimmie Thomas Note"—is a unanimous document of the new Government, which could not give its time to consider Mr. Thomas's Note as it was devoting the whole of the week in considering domestic matters.

SUGGESTION FOR R. T. C.
The draft reply, unanimously adopted by the whole Council, was prepared by Mr. de Valera as Minister for External Affairs and during the preparation, he consulted the Attorney General and other eminent lawyers. It is understood that there may be a further Note from the British Government, at the end of the week with the possible suggestion of a Round Table Conference; but the present Government have

all along maintained that the removal of the Oath is a domestic matter and not a subject for Conference.

A CANARD

One of the London papers stated that there have been secret communications from the Irish Government to the Dominion Governments sounding them on the Oath question but I have on the highest authority that there is no truth whatever in this statement. Though the British Government is anxious to have a Conference with the Irish Free State Government, it is a matter of common knowledge in political circles here that the Free State Government will not enter into any Conference or any negotiations on the question of the abolition of the Oath.

MEASURE IN PREPARATION

If Britain seeks to make representations these of course will be received with all courtesy but they will have to be made in Dublin as no Minister will go to London for that purpose.

Any representation however will not defeat the Government from its intentions. A Bill for the Abolition of the Oath is, as a matter of fact, at present, being drafted and will be one of the first measures to be submitted to Dail Eireann on its reassembly on the 20th instant.

NO NEW IRISH ELECTIONS

Rumours within the last few days state that a general election may follow the abolition of the Oath. It can be taken as definite, however, that there will be no general election unless the Bill providing for the abolition of the Oath is defeated in the Dail, and there is not much likelihood of that.

On the question of the handiwork of the Oath, it is understood that the Thomas Note and the Free State Reply had reference to

is the intention of the Government, to withhold payments when they fall due next June. There is to be no provision in the Budget for these stopped payments, which will, in all probability, be devoted to the relief of agriculture in some form and to general schemes for the benefit of the community as a whole in the proportion of two-thirds and a third. The farmers of the Free State will, however, have to continue to pay the Land Annuities to the State. There is no room for misapprehension.

"FRIENDLY EXPRESSION" OF VIEWS BY DOMINIONS

The Notes received from the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have already received attention and replies are being drafted and will be sent off in the course of a few days. The Notes are stated to be nothing more than the friendly expressions of opinion on the attitude which the Home Government has taken up on the abolition of the Oath and the retention of the Land Annuities. The replies will be couched in the same friendly spirit and will explain shortly and clearly the position of the Government.

IRISH DELEGATION TO OTTAWA

Enquiries made in the Secretariat reveal the fact that the President is travelling to Ottawa to take part in the Imperial Conference should circumstances and State of public business permit. The personnel of the Free State delegation, however, has not yet been selected, as there is no immediate hurry. It can be said with some certainty that the economic policy of that delegation will merely express the views of the Government regarding the protection and development of home industries.

As regards the personnel of the Free State Delegation to the International Labour Conference to be held next week at Geneva, the Government will be represented by Professor Alfred O'Rahilly, Mr. Luke J. Duffy, Secretary of the Irish Union of Distributive Workers, and Mr. S. P. Campbell, Secretary to the Dublin Typographical Society as technical adviser.

Notes of the Day

Worst for Years

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's budget has fallen flat and even his avowed admirers have nothing good to say about it. A Gladstone, a Lloyd George, or a Churchill, or even a Snowden could weave romance out of dry figures, and while nobody likes extra taxation, it is possible to sugarcoat the bitter pill. The Chamberlain brothers may be capable men within a limited sphere, but they are not endowed with a sense of humour or with outstanding ability, and no wonder Mr. Neville Chamberlain failed to rouse any enthusiasm in the serried phalanx of Tories behind him. The Tories possess wealth and land and they might even be leaders of industry, but they are not overburdened with brains, and they lack in those bright flashes of humour which sometimes enliven even the most tedious and crushing Budget session. Nevertheless Britain has to be thankful for closing the year with the comparatively small deficit of £1,700,000. The Tory supporters expected some relief in incometax, but they have been sorely disappointed and instead the Chancellor wants powers to follow up to £150,000,000. The Budget may well be described as "the worst for years."

The Two Pacts.

Mr. G. M. Thaware, Assistant General Secretary, All-India Depressed Classes Association, has issued a statement strongly supporting the Raja-Moonji Pact in favour of joint electorates and condemning the Minorities Pact arrived at in London. The latter Pact, he points out, is a danger to the Depressed Classes as the policy of separate electorates, which it favours, will widen the present unfortunate gulf between the community and the caste Hindus. He also condemns the Pact on the ground that it gives the Depressed Classes 59 seats less than they should get on the population basis. He says further: "Dr. Ambedkar's Province (Bombay) will get 16 seats more to the Depressed Classes than their proportion and Rao Bahadur Shrinivasan's province (Madras) will get 10 seats more. ... But in other provinces the Depressed Classes will get less seats in their legislatures than their proportion."

Demand For Joint Electorates.

As regards the popularity of joint electorates among the politically-minded Depressed Classes, Mr. Thaware points out that the Depressed Classes Congress at Nagpur in 1930 adopted a resolution in support of joint electorates and that Dr. Ambedkar himself then strongly expressed himself in favour of such electorates. "We are confident that a large majority of the Depressed Classes will declare for joint electorates if they are clearly shown the advantages of the system and the grave risks of any policy of separatism. It is, therefore, necessary for the leaders of the Depressed Classes, who believe in joint electorates, to carry on a wide educative propaganda before the community declares its final opinion on the subject."

Blackett's Future

The announcement that Sir Basil Blackett, has resigned his chairmanship of the Imperial and International Communications Limited, and the directorship of the Cables and Wireless Ltd., to devote his time to "public inter-layers" does not come as a surprise. The first company was overcapitalised and in spite of the huge salary Sir Basil was drawing it has been a dismal failure. There was considerable trouble at the last annual meeting, we believe, and Sir Basil's position had become impossible. He is doing now what appeared inevitable to most. He secured the post in competition with Lord Birken-

AMERICAN DEBTS

No Provision For Instalments

LONDON, April 20. Washington.—The fact that Mr. Neville Chamberlain has not made any provision for the instalments of the American Debts has aroused no official comment, though Senator Reed, who is regarded as the Government spokesman, made a statement in the Senate "I am convinced that provision will be made for the payments due to us in December." It is considered unlikely that President Hoover will initiate a new war debt and reparations moratorium on June 30, when the present moratorium expires.—Reuter's Special.

TEA-TAX 'WELCOMED'

LONDON, April 20. An official of Messrs. Brooke Bonds welcomed the tea-tax because it would give a fillip to Empire producers. He did not think that it would affect consumption. The Secretary of Messrs. G. Payne and Company opined that the price would rise immediately, if the rumour was true that all the stocks, over certain quantity already held in Britain, would have to be declared and taxed. The effect on the wholesale dealers would depend on the method of collecting the tax.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE

Prof. V. G. Rao Elected Chairman

Prof. V. G. Rao has been elected as the Chairman of the Municipal Schools Committee of Bombay. Prof. Rao is a popular figure in the student world and takes a keen interest in the educational activities in the city. Since his association with the Municipal Corporation Prof. V. G. Rao has all along devoted himself to bettering the educational activities of the civic body.

Tipsy-Cake

In his speech to the N. W. F. P. Council the Viceroy "emphasised that the essence of the modern system of representative government was not arbitrary enforcement of the will of the majority." Well, if he can say that he can say anything. But would he say it in England, where the essence of the system of representative Government is just the opposite of the principle he asserts.

In India, of course, we must admit it is different. We are going to have representative government on quite a different system, in which the arbitrary enforcement of the will of the minorities will be the active principle.

A Homeric battle is being fought between two rival champions of capitalism in Western and Eastern India, the "Statesman" and the "Times of India" as to where there is worse exploitation of Labour, whether in the cotton industry or the jute, the truth being that there is not much to choose between the two.

The Bori Bunder organ frankly heads its latest article on the subject "The Pot and The Kettle" and leaves its readers to decide its own identity between the two.

The simulated concern of Chowringhee is, of course, chiefly due to its anxiety for Lancashire, whose diminishing imports into India are responsible for the activities of Bombay mills. Bori Bunder sees here, like Fortia, a divided duty and finds some difficulty in preserving her balance.

There is an old proverb that when a certain class of people fall out then honest men come by their own. India can here apply the principle of "Divide et Impera" in her own way.

Touching tributes were paid to Lord Lathian on his fiftieth birthday by a retired Home Member, a Liberal Journalist, and a Labour leader. They all praised each other and Lord Lathian was so overcome by emotion that he could not even express himself properly, except in a long-winded sentence in the chaos of which all sense is lost.

But one thing comes out of it and it is this—that there is perfect unanimity. This is the disturbing feature of the whole function. We were foolish enough to think there would be at least one dissenting minute. But it is amazing how continuous daily association will wear away the most obstinate differences.

However our last hope is that at least the "Servant of India" will make an addendum to the report asking for the release of the men who have been jailed while the committee was triumphantly going about the country at the public expense of Rs. 60 per day per head.

A study of the income and expenditure account for the year ended December 31st 1931, of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society reveals the remarkable fact that, while the cost of "Relief to Released Prisoners" was Rs. 653-11-0 the cost of "Salaries" was Rs. 1409-0-6 in a total expenditure of Rs. 4,630-15-6 for the year. You can work out the percentages for yourself, if you like.

The opening paragraphs of the annual report reveal that the number of released prisoners helped at the cost of this expensive staff was 602, which works out at about one rupee per head per prisoner.

But as it is also revealed that some of the released and relieved prisoners were provided with clothes in order that they might present a decent appearance and others got passage money or both food and cash, it would seem that some of the remainder must have been aided with only a few pence.

However here are the details: 312 were paid doles in cash. 27 " supplied with clothing. 248 " provided with food and cash. 13 " provided with passage money. 1 was provided with the cost of sending a telegram. 1 " provided with money to cover the cost of motor driving license fees.

Whoever performed the feat of dividing up Rs. 653-11-0 in this way possesses some genius for domestic economy. We should like him or her, to do our daily bazaar.

It is interesting to note that the society has a capital fund of Rs. 41,054 invested in gilt-edged securities and a building fund of Rs. 14,625 Rs. 302 is spent on "sundry charges" Rs. 331 on rates and taxes and Rs. 860 for "ground rent." All said and done the released prisoners ought to be grateful that Rs. 653 can be spared for them.

Tropical Diseases Research Sensation

NEW SPECIES OF ANOPHELES MOSQUITO
IN EUROPE DISCOVERED BY
SIR M. WATSON

Large-Scale Experiments On Value Of New Drugs

LONDON, April 19.
(Special Cable.)

The birth of a new species of Anopheles mosquito in Europe is suggested in the report of the Ross Institute for Tropical Diseases. This is based on the discovery of Sir Malcolm Watson that many Anopheles, apparently preferring to feed on cattle, leave men alone.

"More research is required on the subject" says the report. Sir M. Watson is now in North Rhodesia where he is studying the possibility of large-scale experiments on the value of new drugs from which much is hoped both from preventive and treatment standpoints.

RULE OF THE ROAD

Echo Of Serious Bombay Accident

COMPENSATION FOR INJURED MAN

Bombay, Wednesday. Echo of a serious motor accident, which occurred on Gowalla Tank Road on January 17 last, was heard in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Court, to-day, when Gihasan Gama (30), driver of a motor lorry, was convicted under Section 333 I. P. C. for causing grievous hurt by rash and negligent driving, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The magistrate ordered that out of the fine a sum of Rs. 350 should be paid as compensation to Mr. F. DeBurgh, a printer of the "Times of India Press," who sustained serious injuries in the accident.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

RIGHT AND LEFT.

The case for the prosecution was that on January 17 accused was driving his lorry along Gowalla Tank Road. The complainants Mr. DeBurgh, a sergeant of the Bombay City Police, his brother Mr. F. DeBurgh, employed in the "Times of India" Press, and Mr. Inwood, employed in the Eastern Telegraphs, were returning from Worli on their push bikes one behind the other. When the motor cyclists were going from the direction of Warden Road towards Hughes Road, Mr. Inwood saw the accused's lorry coming from the opposite direction. It was first on its pro-

per side but the accused suddenly swerved to his right side (the wrong side) and the lorry lay right across the road (Mr. Inwood and Sergeant DeBurgh, finding that there was no room for them to go straight, swerved to their right and passed the lorry safely. Mr. F. DeBurgh, however, was knocked down by the front side of the lorry. He sustained very serious injuries. His spinal column was dislocated and his skull was fractured. He was still unable to leave his bed. The accused was, therefore, charged with swerving to his wrong side without giving a warning and causing grievous hurt to Mr. F. DeBurgh.

LAW OF TRAFFIC.

After considering the evidence carefully the Magistrate came to the conclusion that the accused was guilty of culpable negligence. "The rule of the road," remarked the Magistrate, "is that the driver should always drive on the left side of the road. When he goes to the right side of the road without sufficient reason he would be negligent because the traffic coming from the opposite direction would be obstructed. There would be sufficient excuse for a driver to go from his left side to the right if he wishes to stop his vehicle there. But it is his duty to give a signal indicating his intention to go to the right."

The accused was found guilty and sentenced as above.

Trouble Averted At Dadar

PALKHI PROCESSION STOPPED AT TILAK
BRIDGE AND DISPERSED.

The palkhi procession on way to Hanuman temple was stopped on Tilak Bridge at mid-night by a party of police under Superintendent Symmons.

The order to disperse was given under City Police Act as the procession had no police permit. On the processionists' refusal to disperse a mild lathi charge was ordered inflicting a number of persons.

Earlier in the night a crowd of hundreds of Muslims had gathered in the mosque compound but they were dispersed.

Police patrols—both lathi and armed, are patrolling the streets.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The situation in Dadar was tense since 6 p.m. to-day as there were rumours of "Palkhi" processions starting from different places on way to Hanuman Temple.

A meeting of prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders was held at Dr. M. C. Javie's place at 8 p.m. Amongst the Muslims were Messrs. Mahomed Suleman Kasam Mitha, Ahmed Siddick Khatri, P. G. Munshi, Hindade, Advocate, while amongst the Hindus were Dr. M. C. Javie, and Dr. Savarkar. It was decided that a "palkhi" procession might be allowed but music should be stopped before the mosque.

At that stage Mr. Sahasrabudhe came there. He did not agree to the settlement arrived at as regards stopping of all music. He said that Afati and Bhajans should be allowed at the Maruti Temple. As a report of some trouble was received, the leaders left the meeting place without arriving at any settlement.

Some time before 12 midnight, the "palkhi" procession of about 300 persons was stopped by Superintendent Symmons and Inspector Karnik at the foot of the Tilak Bridge. On seeing that the processionists persisted, a mild lathi charge was made and the crowds of people who had collected nearby were chased away to some distance by the police.

It is reported that a few stones were thrown at the police by some people from the crowd.

It is alleged that stones were also thrown from behind the mosque. Police collected several lathis from both the Hindus and the Muslims.

To-day the situation at J. J. Hospital and Bhendi Bazaar was quiet and nothing untoward happened.

The police are still patrolling the affected area.

Two Thousand Guineas Acceptances

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 20.

Following are the final acceptances for the 2,000 guineas to be run on April 27:—
Hesperous; Irish Rose Second; Violator; Minden Boy; Seraph Boy; Paddington; Dastur; Clus-tine; Loaningdale; Wyvern; Rolling Rock; Miracle; Andrea; Orwell; Spenser; Talismant; Sir Troops; April the Fifth; and Cock-pen.—Reuter.

"WILLOW WIZARD" TO WED ON APRIL 30

Gift Of Case Of Cutlery
To Bradman

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 19.
Sydney.—Bradman who is marrying on 30th April has been presented with case of cutlery as gift from New South Wales Cricket Association.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN

Rugby Union Matches

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 20.
Under the Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day Rochdale beat Widnes by 13 points to 3, St. Helens Recreation beat Broughton by 21 points to 10, and Leeds beat Halifax by 18 points to 10.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP

Finland Decides To Play

LONDON, April 19.

Helsingfors.—After withdrawing from the Davis Cup, Finland reconsidered its decision, and will now play first against Hungary at Budapest on May 3, 4 and 5. Winners will meet Ireland at Dublin.—Reuter's Special.

Clyde Beat Morton

LONDON, April 19.

In the First Division of the Scottish League, Clyde beat Morton by three goals to nil.—Reuter's Special.

NURMI'S SUSPENSION

Demand For Immediate
Cancellation

LONDON, April 19.

Helsingfors.—The Finnish Association demands immediate cancellation of Nurmi's suspension by the International Federation, alleging that charges put forward by the German Association are largely based on second-hand information which is not legally binding. It contends that the Federation has acted "ultra-vires".—Reuter's Special.

CITY AND SUBURBAN

Probable Starters And
Final Betting

LONDON, April 19.

The following are probable starters for the City and Suburban Handicap with their jockeys:—

Link Boy (Jones); The Pen (Gordon Richards); Prince Paradise (Besant); Coldstream (Fred Rickaby); Venturer (Ray); Polve-ray (Beary); Tippetts (Weston); Unlikely (Harry Wragg); Anthu-rum (Sireth); Wild Son (Burns); Light of Love (Steve Donoghue); Flange (Dines); Apperley (Fred Fox); Clogheen (Clifford Richards); Breadcrumb (Robertson); Sprint (Jefferey).

Pommame was scratched at 4-35 on Monday evening.

Sixteen ran. Won by four lengths; head separated second and third.

Starting Prices: 20 to 1 against Clogheen; 11 to 2 Venturer; 25 to 1 Wild Son.—Reuter.

Final Betting

LONDON, April 20.

Special Cable.
The following is the final betting on City and Suburban:—

11 to 2 against Light O'Love offered 6/1 taken)
7 to 1 Link Boy (taken and offered).
8 to 1 Venturer (Offered and 17/2 taken).
100 to 8 Polveraja.
100 to 6 The Pen (Taken and offered).
100 to 6 Flange and Unlikely (Offered and 18 to 1 taken).
18 to 1 Coldstream and Prince Paradise (Offered and 20/1 taken).
20 to 1 Anthurum (taken and offered).
20 to 1 Apperley (offered 25/1 taken).
25 to 1 one Bread Crumb and Clogheen (taken and offered).
25 to 1 Wild Son (offered).
33 to 1 Tippetts (taken and offered).
40 to 1 Sprint (offered).—Reuter

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP

Clogheen Comes First
At Epsom

LONDON, April 20.

The City and Suburban Handicap run at Epsom to-day (over distance of one and quarter mile) resulted as follows:—
CLOGHEEN 1st.
VENTURER 2nd.
WILD SON 3rd.
—Reuter.

FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATION SUSPENDED FOR A YEAR

Viceroy's Appeal For Support
Of Reform Scheme

PESHAWAR, April 20.

Colourful scenes and stirring oratory marked the historic occasion of the inauguration of the Frontier Legislative Council by Lord Willingdon this morning.

Special enthusiasm evoked by the King Emperor's message which the Viceroy read, and by the Viceroy's announcement that the Frontier Crimes Regulation would be suspended for a year to show the spirit that animated the Government.

The King's message ran: "Recently I had great pleasure in according my sanction to the elevation of the North West Frontier Province to the position of a Governor's Province under the Government of India Act, and I rejoice that to-day you are celebrating the fulfilment of that decision."

SECURITY PROVINCE.
"On the peace and good government of the North West Frontier Province depends in a great measure the security of India and I look with confidence to the people of the province so to order their affairs that the momentous change which my Viceroy is to-day inaugurating on my behalf will conduce to the benefit of their province and of India as a whole."

Through my Viceroy I send to you, the people of the North West Frontier Province, and to your new Government and Legislature my warmest greetings and it is my earnest prayer that to-day's happenings may promote your lasting contentment and prosperity."

The Viceroy recalled that thirty years ago, almost to a day, Lord Curzon himself visited the Frontier to inaugurate a new scheme of things that had secured for the Frontier a separate existence and an independent name. To-day the Viceroy's message was the same.

VICEROY ON REFORMED CONSTITUTION.

Addressing the gathering H. E. the Viceroy said:

It is now rather more than 30 years ago since the recognising of the vital importance of the Frontier caused Lord Curzon's Government to take the Frontier affairs under their own immediate management and control by severing from the Punjab this tract of British India, which lies trans-Indus and forming it with the Hazara District into the Northwest Frontier Province with a separate administration of its own. Thirty years ago almost to the day Lord Curzon himself visited the Frontier to inaugurate the new scheme of things and to explain the policy of the Government, as he said, in the opening words of his speech which I suppose some of you present here to-day must have heard. He came to the Frontier and the message which he brought for them was in substance the same as that which I now have for you to-day not only for you Hon. Members of the newly elected provincial legislative council whom I congratulate upon your election, but for all of you who whether as electors or elected have now begun to take your part in the working of the reformed constitution. Your duties, said Lord Curzon, are mainly in your own hands and I look to local pride and local patriotism to see that they are jealously guarded and that the North-west Frontier Province shows itself ever more and more deserving of the interest that has secured for it a separate existence and an independent name.

MEANWHILE during that year you will have opportunity to study and discuss this question and present your conclusions to the local Government by whom they will be carefully considered. I ask you to accept this as an earnest of the spirit by which the Government and its officers in the new Province are animated and to respond to it?

DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

The essence of the modern system of Representative Government of the will of the enforcement of the will of the majority. Let me again quote from the instrument of instructions to your Governor. He is enjoined to take care that the provision shall be made for the advancement and social welfare of those classes committed to his charge who whether on account of the smallness of their number or their lack of educational or material advantages are specially in need of protection and cannot as yet fully rely for their welfare upon joint political action and that such classes shall not suffer or have cause to fear neglect or oppressor.

"Maurice Chevalier" Gets Six Months' Hard Labour

MADRAS, April 20.
Six months' rigorous imprisonment on three counts, the sentences running concurrently, and a fine of Rs. 150/- or six weeks further imprisonment each in default, were awarded by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate this afternoon to Walter Schmidt alias Maurice Chevalier and Rane Arnold Keller alias Rane Martin, natives of Switzerland, who were charged by the City Police under Section 420, I. P. C. for alleged cheating of two jewellers and a watch company of Madras.—A. P.

Long Wanted Dacoit Makes His Appearance

DHARWAR, April 18.
Somya, a notorious dacoit, and his gang, who have been long wanted by local police, recently made their appearance in Channammatti village, Dharwar Taluka, where they plundered several houses, killed two villagers, burnt down some haystacks and then decamped with booty before help was forthcoming. A strong police party is on their scent.—A. P.

"SHAMEFUL STORY OF VOTERS"

The purpose of our gathering here to-day is to celebrate the fact that after years of waiting, your province has now become a Governor's province and has been placed on a footing of equality with the other provinces in India. Almost everywhere you seem to have risen to the occasion and to have grasped the good gift which the Government has given but what do I hear of Mardan and Charsadda, a shameful story of

CITY NOTES

GETTING BACK TO 1926 PRICES

WILL THIS MEAN WORLD-WIDE
INFLATION?

BOMBAY, April 20.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 5.9 ps. gold or 13.98 pence to-day.

A Reuter's message says that a bill has been introduced in the American Senate calling on the Federal Reserve Board to stabilise the dollar on the basis of its 1926 value. The message amplifies it by a suggestion that this would open the possibility of direct inflation and expansion of credit of the Federal Reserve System. There is much that could happen between the introduction of the bill and its passing but its interest to the world at large lies in the chance that other countries will follow this American lead.

THE HITCH.

The basis of this bill is that, if only prices will go up to 1926 levels the American farmer will get a good return for his crop and his debts will be wiped out, banks will get their assets mobilised again and there will be around prosperity. But there is a more serious aspect of the problem which the bill does not take into account. What is it that prevents American prices from going up? Is it not equally the lack of buying power of other nations? If this is so, how will the situation improve when the American prices move up to higher levels? Would it not make the export trade of America still worse than now?

EFFECT ON EXCHANGES.

If the bill passes, the dollar will become cheaper than now in terms of other currency units. For example, the pound sterling will tend to go up towards 48s dollars and other gold currencies should appreciate higher than the "mint par" values of last year. This artificial appreciation will bring about a buying movement on the part of some countries, but this will hit their local industries. To counteract this, they would have to try all possible schemes of depreciating their own currencies and the most potent of these schemes is inflation.

UNIVERSAL INFLATION?

The fiery ordeal of the last year has induced in Britain the belief that the best ratio at which the pound should be maintained to keep up a suitable balance of trade for the country was round about 37s and the Government have just asked for authority to borrow up to £150 millions to prevent undue upward movement of the gold value of the pound. In other words the Government would buy all the foreign exchange that is offering and sterilise the effect of the rush of foreign money into London. If the American inflation sets in, this scheme would be nullified in no time. Britain will then have to start inflating her own currency to the extent to which America does.

GOVERNMENTS WOULD BECOME IT.

As all such processes of inflation must mean more cash resources for the Government or higher income from note issues, Governments would welcome the scheme. But it cannot be sound finance. Even the most ardent advocates of

inflation have stopped short at this point and failed to say how exactly the new money is to be forced into the hands of the public so that it would raise prices. In these days of deficit budgets, the substitution of Government securities among the assets of Central Banks and the distribution of the resulting currency among the people is one sure way of doing it.

BRITAIN CANNOT AFFORD IT.

Britain cannot afford this inflation because, as the Chancellor has just said, she is very busy trying to win back the confidence of the world as a financial centre and any talk of inflation, even if it be to follow the lead of the dollar, will immediately bring about a "flight from the pound" more disastrous than that of last September. But if she should start it, other countries will follow her and there would be around inflation within certain limits. America has enough gold assets to inflate within the existing law but other countries will have to bid good-bye to the gold standard before they can inflate. This must result in a new financial chaos.

WHAT WERE 1926 PRICES?

In order to appreciate the extent of the inflation desired, one should note that in terms of 1913 prices, the index number of 1926 was 143 and to-day it is 96. This means that there must be inflation by 50 per cent of existing credit structure. When we remember that the gold production is barely able to sustain the 3 per cent annual increase in world demand for currency, the hugeness and impossibility of the task will be appreciated.

NOT LIKELY TO BE A SUCCESS.

The scheme is not likely to be a success for these reasons even if the Senate allows it to pass through. There are various vested interests in that body which would prevent its passing but there is additionally the technically defective aspect of it to help this result.

STERLING REMITTANCES.

No sterling remittances were made during the week. Tenders having been rejected, it could not be expected, in the weak condition of the exchange market, that intermediate sales would be effected. So far as can be judged from the tone of the market this week, it is feared that tenders this week also will be at unsatisfactory rates and the Government will have to reject them again.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

It seems that the rush for Treasury Bills has induced the Government to give them another week more than was originally expected. For the week ending April 18th, tenders amounting to Rs. 244-12 lakhs were received and full Rs. 2 crores allotted at an average rate of Rs. 5-3-0. Intermediate during the week were quite substantial having been Rs. 235 lakhs making a total of Rs. 435 lakhs. Maturities were only Rs. 340 lakhs so that the Government finances became Rs. 85 lakhs better off.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET, MAY.

Previous Closing Rate 6.00
To-day's Opening Rate 6.03
Difference .03
To-day's Closing Rate 6.11
Difference .08

Broach Expectations:—
A/May Rs. 185 0 0
July/Aug. Rs. 193 0 0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY
Previous Closing Rate 4.55
To-day's Opening Rate 4.53
Difference .02
To-day's Closing Rate 4.55
Unchanged

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, April 20.
Silver Ready 16 3/4
Higher 3/16
Silver Forward 16 13/16
Higher 3/16
Market:—China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, April 20.
Silver Spot 53 14 0
Silver Chattri 53 15 0
Silver Vaishakh 54 3 0
Gold Spot 27 1 0
Gold Chattri 27 1 6

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, April 20.
Previous Closing 378 1/2
To-day's Closing 376 7/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, April 20.
Previous Closing 378 5/8
To-day's Opening 377
To-day's Closing 376 3/4

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

are made having reduced cement to liquid pulp (grout) that is why they are Best and Strongest.

RAVAL & Co.,

Bank Street, Fort, Bombay

PILES

CURED IN 7 DAYS.

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of pessaries of "PILESORIN" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

AGURINE DEPT.,
KARACHI.

Congress In Other Provinces

POSTAL BOYCOTT WEEK IN ALLAHABAD

District Magistrate's Warning

ALLAHABAD, April 19. Mr. Donaldson, district magistrate of Allahabad, has issued a communique to the press saying that during the National Week apparently in connection with the object of that week, certain evil-disposed persons on April 13 destroyed letters in seven post boxes in Allahabad city by throwing burning material into them. This form of senseless destruction is one which is not easy entirely to prevent as it can often be done by some miscreant who pretends to be posting a letter and can avoid observation for a few moments. The City Congress Committee has announced that the Postal Boycott Week will start from April 21. It is unfortunately to be feared that in the course of such a week there may be further attempts of the kind already mentioned. There are in Allahabad 121 postal letter boxes apart from those at the post offices and it is hardly possible with the police force available to guarantee to safeguard every one of these. The public are, therefore, advised that during the Postal Boycott Week to post letters only at the post-boxes attached to post offices. The blame for any inconvenience which may be caused by having to do so must be laid at the door of the Congress which promotes such a childish, futile and purely destructive method in a so-called political agitation. Needless to say anyone detected tampering with letter-boxes will be prosecuted with the fullest rigour of the law.—A. P.

AWOKE TO BE ARRESTED

PATNA, April 19. Prof. Abdul Bari, dictator of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested this afternoon while sleeping in a room. He was awakened by sub-inspector Mojibur Rahman, of Kotwali police who took him into custody under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

"RELATIONSHIP WITH COMRADES"

Gosh Continues Argument In Meerut Case

MEERUT, April 14. (By Mail.)

When the hearing of the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case was resumed to-day, Mr. Ghosh (accused) continued his arguments and discussed his relations with certain persons. He stated that his relations with Miss Agnes Smedley were those of one journalist with another. Then he took up his relation with Mr. T. Tagore and pointed out that the correspondence between himself and Tagore clearly showed that it was between two persons having different views, one trying to convert the other to his way of thinking. In this connection, he remarked that the arrangement suggested by Tagore for an "accommodation address" was not prompted by any desire to deceive the police.

"COVER ADDRESS"

He then discussed whether and how far Spratt used him as a cover address as had been alleged by the prosecution. He analysed the prosecution evidence with a view to show that all the letters except two were addressed to Mr. Ghosh, and out of these two again which were really meant for Spratt, one was withheld by the police and never reached him. With regard to the other, he contended that there was an envelope inside it and observed that the witness who interpreted the letter was unreliable. He attempted to show that while he admitted that he was intimate with Spratt, his intimacy with him was but of a personal character and involved no knowledge on his part of that side of Spratt's activities. If Spratt was actually engaged in any such activities, which the prosecution contended were in pursuance of the conspiracy.

He then proceeded to discuss the nature of his relations with Muzaffar Ahmad and with the Workers and Peasants Party in general and pointed out that his quarrel with him was due to the fact of the latter being connected with an organisation which was considered to be hostile and opposed to the policy of the Bengal Trade Union Federation of which he (Ghosh) was the Secretary. At this stage the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

CONGRESS BAN SEQUEL

Searches In Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 19. Following the notification declaring the reception committee of the 47th annual session of the Congress as unlawful police made simultaneous searches of about 12 members of the reception committee including Mr. Pearylal Sharma, the chairman, Lala Shambhul Prasad, Mr. J. N. Sahani, Maulana Abdullah and Lala Hardyal Singh. The office of the reception committee was also searched.—A. P.

WAR COUNCIL CAMP

Calcutta Sentences

CALCUTTA, April 19. Six youths have been sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment for being members of the War Council Camp in Manikpalla area. Six others were detained till the rising of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court for participating in an illegal procession.—A. P.

CAUGHT IN THEIR CAMP

Second Remand Of Volunteers

MADRAS, April 19. Twenty-one volunteers arrested in their camp in Mint Street a few days back were brought to the Commissioner's office this afternoon on the expiry of the remand period for a further remand. The owner of the house at which the volunteers were arrested and who has been in police custody, is reported to have tendered an apology and to have been released.—A. P.

AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, April 19. Four Congress volunteers were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shops.—A. P.

FEEDING CONGRESS VOLUNTEER

A Banker Sentenced

NAGPUR, April 19.

Mr. G. L. Mukherji, Magistrate, First Class, convicted and sentenced to-day a rich banker, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default six weeks more under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. He was charged with feeding Congress volunteers.

Another Congress worker was also sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Both prisoners applied for bail and intend to appeal against their convictions.—A. P.

MR. S. B. HASTAK DEAD

'Nagpur's Oldest Journalist'

NAGPUR, April 19.

Mr. S. B. Hastak, Nagpur's oldest journalist, died suddenly this afternoon. He had been ailing for some months past. Sixty-one years old at the time of his death, Mr. Hastak had been connected with the Associated Press for the last 23 years. During his long association with the newspaper press, he had earned a reputation as a bold, impartial new supervisor and as such was held in esteem by politicians of different schools as also the public at large. His death removes a popular figure from Nagpur political circles.—A. P.

REGISTRATION OF DIVORCE DECREE

LONDON, April 20. Lord Merrivale, presiding at the Divorce Court, held that the guilty respondent was entitled to have the divorce decree granted in India registered in England under the Indian Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act 1926.—Reuter's Special.

AMALGAMATION OF ANDHERI SCHOOLS

Proposed New Up-to-date Institution

(CONTRIBUTED)

It will be remembered that last year Mr. Dadina, the son-in-law of late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji started a High school at Andheri with classes upto matriculation standard. Thus a longfelt want in the suburbs especially for residents of Andheri, Malad, Borivli, etc., was supplied. Along with the High school Mr. Dadina also started a boarding school. Education mental as well as physical, on up-to-date principles, is being imparted in these institutions. From the very beginning about 100 students availed themselves of the opportunity. On a complaint having been made that the fees in the school were very high, they were considerably reduced.

The result of this step was that the institution had to undergo a loss of about Rs. 15,000 every month which Mr. Dadina was unable to bear for long. He decided to close the school which had proved a great boon. To avert this, Mr. Phirozsha Mehta, a well-known Bombayite, in collaboration with several gentlemen, resolved to help the institution financially, every month, and a Committee to maintain the school was formed, the School thus being conducted at present.

But developments followed which once again threatened its existence. About four months ago another school (near Andheri) came into existence. Mr. Bhaidas, a cotton merchant, founded, at Gondoli Road, an Anglo-Vernacular school. It was feared this sort of competition would prove harmful to the interests of both the institutions, as there is no need of two big schools for Andheri and the adjoining districts.

To avert this calamity the promoters of both these institutions saw Seth Mathuradas Vissani requesting his mediation for amalgamation of the schools. Seth Mathuradas said he himself was anxious to see a really ideal High school in the suburbs. He assured them of securing a good sum for the purpose, if the two institutions were amalgamated. The promoters agreed to the suggestion. Seth Mathuradas, therefore, formed a small Committee and has drawn up, for the proposed institution, a constitution which will be regulated by the end of this month. He has secured donations amounting to about Rs. 50,000 so far.

It is reported that a Hindu gentleman is prepared to spend about a lac of rupees for erecting a building for the school, and Seth Mathuradas is corresponding with him in that connection.

It is understood the new school will begin work in June. Separate classes will be kept for girls in the school.

Both the schools mentioned above will be amalgamated, and the staff for the new school will be selected from among the staffs of the two schools. A Selection Board has been set up with that end in view. An experienced principal will also be appointed. It is to be hoped that by the efforts of Seth Mathuradas Vissani, who has good experience in founding and conducting schools, the school, soon after its start, would prove a boon to Andheri and its environs.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 20th.
City of Roubaix, Gil New York.
Iris, Coresen, Port Samboe.

DEPARTURES.

April 21.
Tango Maru, Ushino, Kobe.
Jalaviyaya, Bhandaree, Rangoon.

LOADING.

April 20th.

Steamer Saurland for Hamburg.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Mantua:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Mantua is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 7th inst., a general cargo 53 passengers.

S S City of Roubaix:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Roubaix, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Iris:—The B. S. O. S. and D Coy's steamer Iris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Samboe, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Tango Maru:—The N Y K steamr Tango Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaviyaya:—The Spindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaviyaya will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 20.
S S Mantua for London.—100 bags groundnuts, 130 bags turmeric, M Bhuta & Co., 1400 bags mowra meal, A Dawn &

Co., 130 bags turmeric, K Harjivan & Co., 210 bags kardiseed, 187 bags rapeseeds, A. Geyindji, 224 bags cuttle fish bones, H A Katha-wala, 13 bales animal skin, H M Mohamad Sharif, 3 bales animal skin, H A M G H Savai, 10 bales animal skin, M Nissim, 1 bale animal skin, M R Shafi & Co., 39 bales animal skin, K Lalbhai, 8 cases bristles, B Lawria & Co., 1000 cases red juitana, D B K Chandmal.

For Marseilles.—248 bags mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Sauerland for Hamburg.—1200 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co., 2032 bags joowari, T S Thadani & Sons, 2750 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Omerbhoy, 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes, A R Omerbhoy, 1360 bags groundnut cakes Swasaka Oil Mill, 1243 bags groundnut cakes, M Hosen & Sons, 62 bags mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam.—2068 bags joowari, M Bhuta & Co., 2000 bags groundnut cakes, A R Omerbhoy, 1360 bags groundnut cakes Swasaka Oil Mill, 1243 bags groundnut cakes, M Hosen & Sons, 62 bags mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona.—1400 bags castorseed, Strauss & Co., 45 bales cotton raw, B Mavi & Co.

S S President Harrison for Suez.—14 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For New York.—11 bundles woolen druggets, Grindlay & Co., 5 bundles woolen carpets, Fleming Shawl & Co., 207 bags gum karaya, S Khetsay & Co.

For Marseilles.—3000 bags groundnuts, 134 bags turmeric, 540 bags henna leaves, 85 bags dry ginger, S M Rajgar & Co., 106 bales cotton fly, L O Vora, 100 bales henna leaves, D B K Chandmal.

For Genoa.—303 bags rapeseed, K Devchand & Co.

S S Hankow Maru for Osaka.—750 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, For Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales cotton raw, N Manulal & Co.

For Yokkaichi.—650 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 20.

S S Himalaya, Agents, L. Trieste from Trieste.—1460 cases paper, 96 cases lamps, 114 cases nails, 133 cases dextrine, 100 cases starch, 2080 cases glassware, 208 cases chains, 60 cases bolts, ann nuts, 25 cases quick silver, 456 rolls wire, 400 bags cement, 295 cases beer, 56 cases card boards, 18829 pces. planks.

From Venice.—138 bales spun silk yarn, 45 bales twine, 32 cases paper, 41 cases art silk yarn, 50 cases waste silk yarn, 156 cases glassware.

From Aden.—100 bundles alkali, 40 nos. empty drums.

S S Varna, Agents, M M & Co. from Busrah.—2053 bags dates, 81 bags skins, 144 boxes spices.

From Karachi.—63 bales cotton, 100 bags fish manure, 139 cases kishmish.

S S Gairsoppa, Agents, M M & Co. from Calcutta.—1031 bags rice, 16 cases lamps, 1079 cases gunnies, 320 cases H. cloth, 24 cases canvas, 25 cases H. twill, 375 cases ropes, 138 cases porcelain ware, 549 cases bottlebuds, 137 cases medicine, 50 cases safety matches, 440 bags tea, 790 drums paint, 65 drums lub. oil, 96 drums porcelain wax, 32 drums dyes, 342 cases copper wire, 6709 bags cotton seed.

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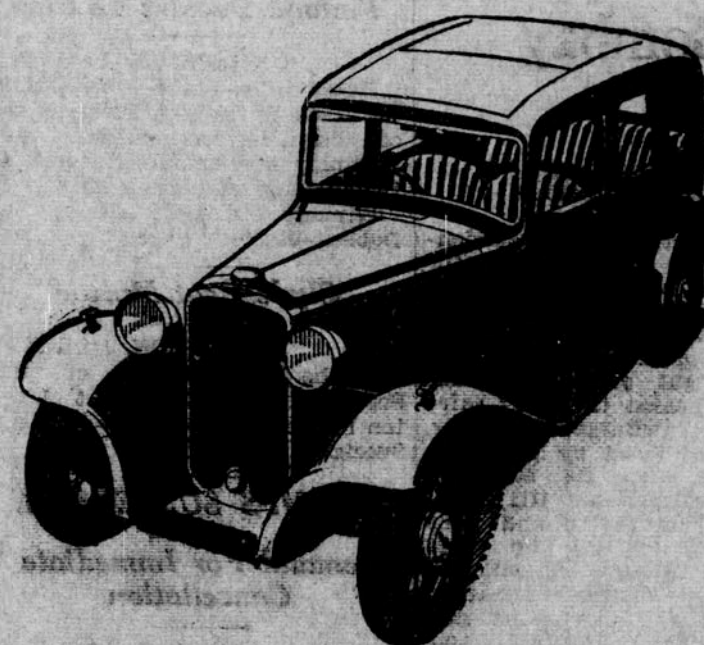
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In tropical climates you need a special toothpaste - Pebecco the tooth paste that prevents decay & disease

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 20.

B. C. RATE:—T. T. 1/5 31/32. D D 1/6.

LONDON:—Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 April. Banks Selling D D 1/6.

Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16. Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32. Mail. Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16.

May. Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32. June.

NEW YORK:—B. C. Rate T T 358. Banks Selling T T 357.

Banks Buying T T 351. PARIS:—Banks Selling D D 710.

Banks Buying D D 730. AMSTERDAM:—Banks Selling D D 69 1/2.

JAPAN:—Banks Selling T T 119. Banks Buying 60 Days 113.

HONGKONG:—Banks Selling D D 84. SHANGHAI:—Banks Selling D D 11 1/2.

SINGAPORE:—Banks Selling D D 154 5/8. JAVA:—Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.

CROSS RATE:—New York/London 3/76 1/2 19th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/7 11/16 20th instant.

Japan/London 1/9 19th instant.

London/Paris 95.50 19th instant.

London/Belgium 27.00 10th instant.

London/Switzerland 19.50 19th instant.

London/Italy 73.50 19th instant.

London/Berlin 15.93 19th instant.

London/Holland 9.33 19th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.

Gold. 25-9-9 18th instant.

25-9-3 19th instant.

Silver London Ready 16 1/16.

18th instant 16 9/16 19th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 3/4.

18th instant 16 5/8 19th instant.

Silver New York Ready 28 5/8.

18th instant 28 1/4 19th instant.

London discounts 3 mos 2 7/32.

per cent 18th instant 2 7/32 per cent 19th instant.

London discounts 6 mos 2 7/16.

per cent 18th instant 2 7/16 per cent 19th instant.

Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

MONEY:—Call 4 1/2 per cent.

3 Mos. 4 per cent.

6 Mos. 4 per cent.

Tons:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 20.

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SOCIAL SERVICE IN MILL AREA Work Of Naigaum Centre

The annual meeting of the Naigaum Social Service Centre was held on Friday evening, April 8 in the Y.W.C.A. Hall, Mayo Road, with Dr. Nowrange in the chair. The President, who is the chairman of the Naigaum Centre Committee, and intimately connected with the work from its earliest beginnings, outlined the growth of the Centre from the time when there were no chawl rooms available in which to hold its activities and classes had to be held in odd corners, visiting done under difficulties, and the medical

clinic, a thing of even more simple equipment than now, was only possible through the co-operation of the Y.W.C.A. in whose Naigaum hut the patients gathered on clinic days. Fostered by the National Y.W.C.A. the work was now an established fact in Naigaum, and was controlled and helped by a committee composed of interested people from different communities and groups, all of them united by the vision of what the work might mean. Mrs. Shuff Tyabji moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Mody for



Little children of millhands playing in the garden.

his kindness in finding time to come and speak, and after the reading of a summary of the Annual Report, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and to the Y.W.C.A. for the hall, the meeting closed.

THE COMMITTEE.
The Committee of the Centre for 1931 was composed of Dr. Kashibai Nowrange (Chairman); Mrs. Shuff Tyabji (treasurer); Miss Cama (Seva Sadan); Mr. S. D. Savardekar (Social Service League); Miss M. Anderson; Mrs. Bhasbare; Miss Wright and Miss Navalkar (Y.W.C.A.); Miss R. Cojasee; Mrs. Parani; Mrs. C. I. Brown; Mrs. Hivale; Mrs. Vergese; Miss P. Heermanee; Miss F. E. Howkins; Miss R. Dongre, and Miss K. Khare.

NURSERY SCHOOL.
The following is a summary of the activities of the Naigaum Social Centre. First comes the Nursery School. It opens at 7-30 a.m. and begins activities with a general vigorous attention to personal cleanliness. Facilities are available for the children to have baths, and tidy themselves, and the daily changing from their own clothes, too often inadequate and dirty, into the clean cotton frocks provided for use during school hours, completes the freshness of their toilet. They are encouraged to carry out their own washing and dressing and the older children help the younger where very small hands cannot quite manage elusive tapes or tangled hair.

Following this comes play in the garden. During the day the children learn by means of games, songs, and simple handwork, the last covering many things, from rag weaving to house building.

A good meal in the morning, sleep in the afternoon, milk daily, and outdoor play, are the factors making for improved health and happiness amongst the children.

WOMEN'S SCHOOL.
The Naigaum Social Centre also conducts a Women's School. This is one of the most uphill pieces of work connected with the Centre. The pupils are mostly young married women, who are considerably handicapped where education is concerned. Homes have to be looked after, children cared for, cooking done, and all their time is really conditioned by the routine of the industrial father or husband. Tradition is against their education, and the value of read-

ing and writing has not yet been accepted. So many generations have apparently got on quite comfortably without this accomplishment, and the vista it opens has not yet caught the people's imagination. It is a cause for regret that the numbers are so few, but it is also a cause for wonder that the few have persevered in the face of such difficulties.

Those who can read are being encouraged to take books out of the little library in the Centre, and it is important that some regular supply of reading should be available. The library has suffered somewhat from the enforced economy of the past year.

Women's Afternoon Classes are being held regularly, chiefly in the Centre, though some contact has been made with women in one of the chawls by means of sewing, talks, and stories.

SEWING CLOTHES.

The experiment was made this year of allowing them to cut out and sew clothes for the Nursery School, payment being made to them instead of giving the work to a dhurzi. This has proved successful for if the sewing has not been as fine as the dhurzi's, at the same time the women have had useful experience, and with it the additional stimulus of earning a little money which in turn they could spend on material for themselves. In the same way some have been learning to do attractive wool weaving and embroidery on jute canvas, and having been paid for the work, which is sold, they have been able to purchase stuff for themselves, and have then learnt how to cut out the garment they were planning. The jute work has been done intermittently and not on a commercial basis, but has served the dual purpose of giving the women colourful work, and a little money.

Medical Clinic and Dispensary are being conducted through the generous services of an Honorary doctor. Clinics are held twice a week. The response on these days has been appreciably greater than last year.

The various clubs formed by the Centre have been quite popular, and have expressed themselves in intense activity on two nights a week. Club work has concentrated in this way for the very practical purpose of reducing the expenses involved in using the car for collecting volunteer workers, and taking them home again.

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& Towns	2,395	1,802	797	7,512	2,360	1,982	1,581	866	663	1,988	599	450	660

These figures show that the production for the nine months of 1931 were distinctly higher than those for the previous year. The production of yarn averaged 25.2 million lbs. against 22.5 million lbs. for the previous year or an increase of more than 10 per cent. The output of cloth was 25.8 million yards average for 1931 against 19.9 million yards for the previous year or an increase of 25 per cent.

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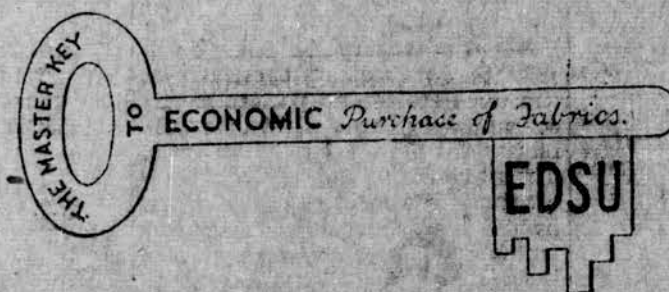
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A FEW TESTIMONIALS OUT OF THOUSANDS.

1. M. Fazl Rahman, Excise Sub-Inspector, son of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Ahmed Khan, C.I.E., of Peshawar from Haripur Hazara writes:—"I had a chance to enquire three questions from Hakeem Sahib which he had replied by post. The answers have proved correct after a few days. I have full faith in his science. I paid a visit to his lodge and asked five more questions. The answers given by Hakeem Sahib were found satisfactory."

2. S. Jagat Singh, Ramgarhia, S.D.O. (Canals) writes:—"I am much pleased to give certificate to Amil Hakim Karim-ud-Din Sahib I had appeared in the Departmental Professional Examination but had doubts about one paper. By the way for the sake of fun, I enquired from Amil Sahib about my success and I was wonder-struck to find what he told me about my bad paper that I would be successful inspite His answers are to the point and correct. I got through the examination creditably. I would recommend him to all who have the need to see their future."

"The Hakim Sahib is an Expert in his science. All his replies to my queries are correct and to the point."—(Sd.) Hussain Ali Choudhury, Revenue Officer, Amritsar.

"The Hakim Sahib is well versed in his science. Has answered all my questions correctly."—(Sd.) Sh. Faqir Ullah, K. S. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar.

AMIL HAKIM KARIM-UD-DIN Anarkali, Lahore.

EMPEROR AND FILM FAN

(Continued from page 3.)

at one of the cinemas in the foreign quarter.

"Want to see a riot?" a Shanghai friend asked me on the opening night, when we were sitting in the Astor House lounge. "Run along and see 'Safety Last', then," he advised me.

The theatre was crowded when I arrived, and there was no sign of a coming storm. I settled down to watch the preliminary features, and when "Safety Last" was screened I became so amused that I forgot all about the promised riot. Then a storm of voluble Chinese burst upon us. Sitting next to me was a handsome young Chinese girl. I had previously noticed that Chinese of the better class always form a respectful and peaceful audience.

This young woman was shrieking at the top of her voice in rapid Shanghai dialect. Her companion, a well-dressed young man was saying things that I felt glad I could not translate. Down in the stalls the poorer classes were even more voluble, and the Chinese on the screen flashed across to the accompaniment of storm of abuse from their countrymen. The film was, of course, meant to be funny, but the Chinese took it as a national insult.

The management stopped the film and an appeal was made to the audience. The young lady next to me butted in a few times, as did half the rest of the audience. She was kind enough to translate the manager's appeal for me.

"He says that no offence is intended," she told me in perfect English. "But how would you like to see your people insulted like that?"

I thought of the Englishman in some American films, and smiled. Perhaps there was something in what she said.

Finally, the theatre had to be cleared by a detachment from the Municipal Police. We foreigners wisely held our peace during the uproar, until we were asked for an opinion, when we found it politic to agree with the Chinese. Next day a second attempt was made to screen the show in another theatre, but this time the police reserves and a couple of riot vans were on the scene. It was suggested that the film be cut, but, following representations from the Central Government at Nanking, it was decided not to screen it in China at all.

What a different audience heard President Chiang in the speech of which I have already spoken. Only a small number of the Chinese audience understood the English of the talkies sufficiently to follow the show, and an illuminated screen supplied subtitles in their own language. President Chiang spoke, of course, in Chinese, and when his voice was heard the audience went almost mad with delight. He was followed by his wife, who spoke in English and did not make quite so good an impression. Mr. P'u Yi sat watching his rival without moving an eyelid.

Talkies are having a remarkable effect on the speech of the educated young Chinese. Many of them have been educated at English or American colleges, but when I arrived in China I fully expected to be greeted with the old-world Chinese volubility.

But instead of "Honourable Mr. Clancy, kindly deign to honour my humble abode with magnificent presence", my first invitation from a Chinese friend was over the telephone: "Okay for tennis on Saturday afternoon, son? Can do! Great. See you at the street car."

The Chinese have a wonderful sense of humour, and usually nothing amuses them more than to see the traditional Chinese dignitaries as they are shown on the screen. As a rule, the dress is hopelessly wrong.

In one picture a native nobleman was shown in a dress the English equivalent of which would have been a cocked hat, evening dress coat, and check trousers turned up on one side to the knee!—"Film Pictorial."

FUTURE OF THE CINEMA

(Continued from page 3.)

the same sense of satisfaction when I was shooting 'A Nous la Liberté'.

"I'm afraid I was disappointed in that," I confessed.

"How well I know it! I read your review—very nice, very gentle, but you didn't like it! It was you who called it 'Trop de Liberté', and you were so right, and yet so wrong! I made the film too fast, too soon after 'Le Million', with

too little holiday between. I wrote the script in one month, made the whole film in four—it was too quick. And for economic reasons it was more difficult to handle than either of my earlier pictures. The big scene with the banknotes had to be shot in two hours, with no re-take, on account of salaries and overhead expenses. The weather for the exteriors was terrible, and the little studios at Epinay are not really suitable for spectacle work. So much for your liberty!"

"You always work out at Epinay, don't you?" I asked.

"Yes; but the studio now is very different from in the old days when we turned 'The Italian Straw Hat'. The lighting then was so bad—we were largely dependent on direct sunlight—that the picture came out a uniform flat tone, with no stereoscopy. That worried me, until I learnt from the avant-garde critics that my bad photography was a subtle attempt to get daguerrotype effects, to match the period of my pictures!"

IMPRESSIVE FILMS.

I asked him which of the films that he had recently seen had impressed him most, and he praised Ekki's film of the outlaw children in Russia, "The Road to Life," and then grew enthusiastic over Leontine Sagan's "Madchen in Uniform," which was shown in London at the last performance of the Film Society. "It is a really wonderful picture," he said, "and the acting, as well as the direction, moved me almost more than any other film I can remember. I saw it twice, and each time I was sitting there weeping. Beyond that, I have seen very little of interest lately, but I have been too busy this winter for much film-going."

We talked of the general condition of film-making at the present time, and the difficulties of imaginative and intelligent young directors who are handicapped by the exactions of their companies. "It is hard to know in these days which of the directors are to be followed, and which of them will be free to do really good work in the new technique of sound. Babst, certainly, and Pudovkin; perhaps Mamoulian in America, and Stroheim."

"They say that Stroheim is finished," I suggested.

"Finished!" cried Clair indignantly. "If Stroheim is finished then America is finished too! You can never fashion what a man of such genius as Stroheim's will do next, how he will rise to meet a new situation. A director like Stroheim is always just beginning, whichever way the cinema goes."

"And which way do you think it will go?" I asked him, but he shook his head.

"I don't know. I don't look ahead. In the movies we don't follow new ideas—new ideas follow the movies. Presently some director of genius will strike the new path, and the cinema will travel along it. The only certain thing is that the new cinema will be a medium to itself, distinct as an entertainment from the theatre, the opera, the music-hall or the radio play. If we believe that strongly enough, the right ideas will come. There is nothing to be gained by planning for the future."—"Observer."

SYMBOLS IN SETTINGS

(Continued from page 3.)

plementing the scene with a new smaller properties.

EXPLOITING THE BAND.

Eminent writers have advanced the view that colour can be used to represent musical tones, a pronunciation which has produced two schools of thought. There can be no two opinions that colour applied correctly is an aid to music, and the presentation of stage bands calls for attention to this. The usual method is to stage a band in a drapery set, change the lighting by frequent operation of the dimmers for no particular reason and spot various instrumentalists who play a few bars solo. The attention is distracted by this continual change of lighting which means nothing, and is an effect which soon loses its novelty, in the same way as illumination of the percussion feature in banjos and drums.

MUSIC'S AID.

Many musical numbers suggest their own treatment, as "Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna" whilst others, like "Dance of the Gnomes," permit of phantasy in which grotesque shadows may be projected on the screen if stage room is limited. The band number, "Sizilietta," with arrangement for an echo cornet, lends itself to original treatment by a second cornet being played somewhere in the auditorium, and a mountain scene faded in according to the resour-

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Then, the firm, extra-resilient bristles of the Pro-phy-lac-tic, plus the new polishing agents, exclusive with Listerine Tooth Paste, whiten the teeth, massage and care for the gums. You notice at once the effects of this double



action cleansing. Your teeth reveal their glistening white enamel... tartar disappears... discolourations vanish. Try Listerine Tooth Paste. Demand the Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush.

IMPORTANT: Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes are always sold in sanitary yellow boxes, never loose. Look for the hyphenated name. Listerine Tooth Paste is sold usually at considerably lower prices than other quality dentifices.



LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

Pro-phy-lac-tic TOOTH BRUSHES

ces of the stage, or projected on the screen.

The fault with most band lighting is that it is nearly always too bright, which is rather surprising, considering that hidden music ranks as something poetical and artistic. There would also appear to be an impression that cinema patrons like plenty of noise, which accounts for the strings and wood wind being overshadowed by the brass. A stage band heard recently had the assistance of a male voice choir of ten singers, but as everyone concerned seemed to be striving to gain the mastery, the result was a jumble.

"The popularity of '1812' with cloud, lighting and fire effects, should encourage further efforts, but the result must necessarily depend on the artistry of whoever is responsible for the production. There appears to be a liking for stage bands to play other than modern dance numbers, which really belong to the dance hall, and the wise conductor will include numbers in which melody is more prominent than rhythm. Such numbers require careful thought in presentation as distinct from jazz, where any mixture of colouring may be employed. A WORD TO ARTISTS—AND

MANAGERS.

Artists engaged in cine-variety should send in as soon as possible a full description of their act and how it is dressed. All too often such information is neglected altogether or the description is very meagre, and it should be remembered that cinema stages are often limited as to size in comparison to music halls. Suggestions as to how the act may be helped should also be made, but ample time must be given to the local management to obtain what is required. The old method of explaining your light plot at Monday's rehearsal will not do. In many small cinemas the electrician is also the operator and should be given time to arrange his lighting, which may have to be supplemented by extra equipment hired for the occasion.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Weakness Of Wall Street Discourage Buyers

ADDITIONAL TAXATION RETARD RECOVERY

Weather Too Dry For Plantation

Bombay, April 20. It is becoming evident that neither Budget Balancing nor general taxation are desirable in these days of depression. But if the U. S. A. Budget must be balanced and the Government kept solvent, though all other business may be broken, general consumption taxes are surely the last way to do it. Whether or not they are costly and difficult to administer, they are bound to retard recovery from depression. They inevitably act as a brake on consumption at a time when increased consumption is the only salvation. These taxes are depressing values of stocks, and at the moment cotton prices are influenced by news from Wall Street. Buyers are disgusted and longs are unloading. Market needs fresh stimulant.

New emergency financial measures adopted by the U. S. A. Government have failed to counteract the effect of general taxation. Wall Street market is full of pessimistic ideas and prices are falling. Cotton market is influenced every day by the trend of stock values and disheartened longs are liquidating. Outside factors are mainly responsible for the present state of cotton markets and although weather reports are not favourable prices are steadily declining. Liquidation of May contracts in the New York market is discouraging buyers.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market early advanced on higher Liverpool cables, but later reacted on weakness of Wall Street and long liquidation. Prices opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points and reached the highest level of the day at noon when July delivery was quoted 6.33 showing a rise of 10 points over previous closing. In the afternoon the improvement was wiped out on increased long liquidation and in the absence of any buying, the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 5 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.10c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 6.08c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 point on parity with overnight New York closing. The market was quiet and featureless and remained dull throughout the day. A little steadiness was imparted in the morning due to trade calling and steady Sakel section. Operators have adopted waiting policy pending political and financial developments. The market closed quiet at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 4.89d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet and prices closed unchanged to a decline of 1 point with May 5.36 and July 5.15. Egyptian cotton ring ruled somewhat steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 3 points with July Sakel 6.35 and Upper July 5.64. The Alexandria cotton market was steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 11 points with Sakel May 11.48 and Upper April 9.73.

The uncertain outlook of both financial and political situation has temporarily impaired bearish feeling. Long liquidation is depressing prices and there is little short selling mills are buying their immediate needs. Thus there is no support and the market opinion is divided. It is very likely that the weather over the Cotton Belt will become an important factor henceforth and

we are inclined to look for higher prices in the long run. Even if prices decline temporarily, we think we are not far from bottom.

PRIVATE CABLES.
New York May Highest 6.15 plus
10 lowest 6.00—05.
New York July Highest 5.33 (11-57 a.m.) lowest 6.18 (close.)
Messrs. Chunilal Mahta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—
Liverpool. Liverpool slightly steadier consequence firmness Egyptian.
New York. Cotton reflecting May liquidation, small Southern selling and weakness stocks. Trade buying scale down.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—
New York cables. Our travelling men wires from Texas: "Riogrande Valley. The weather is too dry to plant unprepared areas, planted sections show good stand, good rain needed, acreage reduced 15 per cent."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 19.
May 6.00—05
July 6.18—05
October 6.43—04
December 6.58—04
January 1933 6.65—04
Middling Spot 6.10—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 19.
May 6.03—04
July 6.19—05
Middling Spot 6.08—04

NEW YORK.
New York, April 19.
New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
May 6.06
July 6.24
October 6.49
New York: Noon Call.
May 6.08
July 6.27
October 6.53

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 19.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports—29,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain—Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent—9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 19.
Opening Closing.
April 1932 4.58—02
May, 1932 4.55—02
June, 1932 4.53—03
July 1932 4.52—03
August 1932 4.51—03
September 1932 4.50—02
October 1932 4.48—02
November 1932 4.52—02

SILVER MARKET

Bombay, April 20. The Silver market was quiet but steady and business was restricted. Chaitra delivery opened at Rs. 53/14, and prices advanced to Rs. 53/15/6 on scattered buying, but again eased off on bazar selling. Shanghai T T on London opened at 17 11/16 and closed to-day at 17 13/16. Gold market is quiet but steady.
Bar Silver Ready 53-13-0
Chaitra delivery 53-14-0
Vaishakh delivery 54-3-0
Bar Gold Ready 27-3-0

December 1932 4.54—02
January 1933 4.53—02
February 1933 4.57—02
March 1933 4.60—02
April 1933 4.62—02
May 4.64—02
Middling Spot 4.39—03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 19.
Sakellariadis, May 6.22—08
July 6.35—08
October 6.56—07
November 6.91—07
December 6.66—07
January, 1933 6.71—07
March, 1933 6.82—07
F.G.F. Spot 6.50—10

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 19.
Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple) 4.47
July 6.35—08
Fine (Good Staple) 4.59
Superfine (Good Staple) 4.71
C.P. Oomra, Good (No. 1 Staple) 5.31
Superfine (No. 1 Staple) 5.46
Choice (No. 1 Staple) 5.61
Bengal, Good 3.80
Fully Good 3.90
Fine 4.00
Scinde, Fully Good 3.90
Fine 4.00
Superfine 4.10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 19.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton 112: 10/0 April/May Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull Continent) 110:17/6 April/May Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, April 19.
Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton 59:15/0 April/May sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, ton 57:15/0 April/May sellers.

LINSEED BOMBAY.

London 111-5-0 April/May sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 19.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 13/9 May/Aug. sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 14/10 1/2 Sept./Dec. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 19.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, Spot 1-15/16.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 19.
Silver.—Fall is chiefly due to absence of buyers.
Spot 16-9/16
Forward 16-5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank bills 3 months 2-39/64 p.c.
Bank bills 6 months 2-23/32 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 Months 3-3/4 p.c.
Fine trade bills 6 Months 4-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 19.
T.T. London on Berlin 1594-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam 933-3/4
T.T. London on Brussels 27.01
T.T. London on Madrid 48.31
T.T. London on Milan 73.62
T.T. London on Bern 19.47
T.T. London on Paris 95.93
T.T. London on Prague 28.00
T.T. London on New York Closing Rate 3.78-5/8

Approximate Straddle Differences

New York-Liverpool:—May 308; July 284; Oct. 255.
Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A/M May-Liverpool May (expected) Rs. 20-3/4 at exchange 1/8.
Bombay-New York:—Broach A/M May (expected)—New York May (closing) Nil at 3/76-3/4 Cross rate.

WHEAT-BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, April 19.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers April-May 25/9.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers April-May 26/9.
Wheat South Australian parcels.
Sellers April-May 27/3.
Wheat Choice White Karachi. Parcels.
Nominal.

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 19.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-13/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 19.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. 11 Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg. 102
P. & O. Banking Corporation 6
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 86-3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 84-1/2
Rupree Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling 56
Loan 65
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling 89
Loan 60-5/8
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 103
War Loan 5 p.c. 98-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 19.
Copper Braziers 44-3/4
Yellow metal 36-3/4
Spelter hard Indian Brands 12
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge 9
Tin English Ingot 108-1/2
NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
Demand bills 3.76.62

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, April 19.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.
April-June per cwt. 7/9-1/2
C. & F. Bombay April-June per cwt. 7/9-1/2
C. & F. Karachi April-June per cwt. 7/9-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 19.
Gold bar fine per oz. £59.3
Interest Day-to-Day 1-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market 2-1/4 p.c.
Loans

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 20.
F. P. Bales. 1931-32 1930-31
Receipts to date 10-4-32 8292400 8499000
Receipts Yesterday 10-4-32 29000 8000
Exports to date 10-4-32 7266000 5524000
Stock at Ports 15-4-32 4191000 3534000
Stock Interior Towns 15-4-32 1780000 1214000
Visible Supply 15-4-32 889000 1127000
Quantity in Sight 15-4-32 8570000 7157000
Quantity out of Sight 15-4-32 10400000 8244000

Bombay Cotton

PRICES CLOSE STEADY

Bombay, April 20. The local forward market opened steady at Rs. 187/8 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 190 on general buying influenced by cable news from Washington. The information received is rather incomplete but the new Bill introduced in the U. S. A. Senate is likely to have better effect on prices. It remains to be seen whether the dollar will be stabilized on the 1926 basis, or the Federal Reserve Bank will advance dollars against Bonds at the rate which prevailed in 1926. As a result of reckless speculation in Wall Street, with a view to check the same, the Federal Bank advanced only 40 per cent of value of stocks, but in 1926 the advance limit was 70 to 80 per cent of the market value. At the advance offerings increased and prices gradually eased off to Rs. 187/12. At this level there was cessation of selling and the market ruled steady at Rs. 188 awaiting Liverpool opening cables. The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points on parity with overnight New York close but it opened very steady at a rise of 1 point. This news induced renewed buying Broach J/A advanced to Rs. 189. Later on Liverpool was reported 2 points higher but sterling cross rate opened easy at 3/77 which induced scattered selling and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under: Broach A/M 179
Broach J/A 183/8
Bengal July 154

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, April 20.
To-day Total.
Broach A/M 600 5,000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bengal Superfine 140
Bengal Fine 155
Bengal F.G. 150
Sindh-Punjab Fine 155
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 150
Wardha-Hingst Fine 185
Nagpur Savner Fine 185
Yeotmal Fine 180
Ari Fine 180
Ellichpur Fine 175
Amraoti Fine 170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 170
Mulgaon Fine 167
Khardesh Fine 167
Muthia F.G. 160
Jalna/Safli F.G. 167
Burwah Sanayad F.G. 165/70
Ujjain/Chunapur F.G. 172/77
Broach F.G. 183
Punjab/American 195/200
Punjab/American mix 180/85

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Go-down.
Bombay, April 20.
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 447/ per ton.
Filtered Coconut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/ per ton.
Filtered Tili Seed Oil Rs. 19/8 per case of 84 lbs.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 80/ per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 20.
Bales.
Khandesh 589
Central India 197
Barai-Nugger 433
Hyderabad-Gaorani 153
Bhar 460
Central Provinces 407
Dholera 102
N.W. Provinces 172
Rajputana 243
Sind-Punjab 252
Broach 2,753
Camptia-Dharwar 539
East Africans 102
Comila, Burmah and other Corts 19
Cwts.
Wheat 5,784
Linseed 4,471
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds 392
Gingellyseed 82
Pease 72
Mustard 331
Castorseed 568
Rice 20,587



For comfortable and easy bowel movement to those who are suffering from chronic constipation and attendant troubles—

PARAGOL

is prescribed with utmost confidence. It is an emulsion of purest paraffin oil and agar-agar.

PARAGOL

can be taken as it is, mixed with water or any semi-solid food. There is nothing disagreeable in it.

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Princess Street.
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CALCUTTA.

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One more record in the history of Indian Insurance. The completed business during the third year of the working of our Life Department amounted to over:—

Rs. 88,00,000

Our sincerest thanks to all those who have contributed to this excellent result.

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Paid, Copied, Urgent, Bookpost, Duplicate, Cancelled, Filed, Retained, Stamped, Order No., Original and Registered for Rs. 1/10 post free. Very useful for Banks and Offices. RUBBER STAMPS. ALL DESIGNS ARE MADE TO ORDER. GENUINE RUBBER STAMP Manufacturing Co., 153, Canning Street, Calcutta.

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Myrabollams 1,513
Gottonseed 7,673
Gram 961
Joowar 3,501
Maize 100
Baireo 331
Fons. 824
Coal

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J9

The Bombay Chronicle

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particulars about life In-
surance for mere asking

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1932

Budget Without A Cheer

Labour Denounces Tea Duty

LONDON, April 19.

"Deeply disappointed, but not disheartened,—inconclusive but in some respects hopeful."

"This view of a prominent industrial Conservative represents the majority opinion on the Budget, which will probably evoke an extra measure of disappointment owing to the chilly tones of inevitability in which Mr. Chamberlain spoke."

COMMITTEES.

Here and there he produced a smile, even a laugh, but in most cases it was a hollow laugh as when joking about beer, he declared it was overtaxed and then gave it no relief.

Similarly in two cases he appeared to be leading up to some new action and then announced a new committee in each case.

So he sag down in what prominent ministers described an atmosphere of gloom.—Reuter.

SMALL MERCIES

Naturally special interests are indignant, for instance, beer drinkers, brewers and income-tax payers, while the iron and steel industries pin their hopes on the new Treasury order expected at the end of next week.

On the whole, Liberal opinion is favourable though Major Gwyll Lloyd George described it as one of the worst budgets in recent years. The Free Trade Liberals are thankful for small mercies, and commend Mr. Chamberlain's impartiality in relieving nobody because he could not ameliorate the unemployed and other sufferers.

In short the House of Commons, on behalf of the tax-payer, set its teeth and tried to look pleasant hoping for the best, possibly in the second budget resulting from the new legislation which Mr. Chamberlain said would be necessary after the Lausanne and Ottawa Conferences.

Labour is maintaining reserve till the party meeting to-morrow, but it utterly disagrees with the tea tax, Mr. Maxton preferring an extra beer tax.—Reuter.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT

Resigns Chairmanship Of Cables Company

LONDON, April 19.

Sir Basil Blackett who has been nominated a Conservative candidate for the Marylebone constituency deserves to be relieved of executive work and devote his time to other public interests and has therefore resigned the chairmanship of the Imperial and International Communications, Limited, and the directorship of the Cables and Wireless, Limited, from to-day.

Mr. J. C. Denison Pender, Governor of the Cables and Wireless, Limited, will be temporary chairman of the Imperial and International Communications, Limited.—Reuter.

RISE OF TEMPERATURE IN KASHMIR

Thundershowers In Malabar

POONA, April 20.

There has been local thundershowers in upper Burma and a few thundershowers occurred in Tennesseerim, Assam, Bengal and Malabar. The western disturbance now lies as a shallow low pressure area over Baluchistan and has caused a rise of temperature along the North-West Frontier and in Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall.—Mandalay, Monywa, Lashio half; Maymyo, quarter; Dhubri one; Shillong three-quarters; Sawai quarter; Nellore one and half; Coimbatore three-quarters; Tiruvendur half; Madras quarter.

Forecast.—Rainfall will decrease in Upper Burma and scattered thundershowers will continue in South Madras.—A. P.

INFLATION IN U. S.

ATTEMPT TO STABILISE THE DOLLAR

WASHINGTON, April 19.

A bill directing the Federal Reserve Board to stabilise the dollar on the basis of the 1926 value was introduced in the Senate. This move opens the possibility of direct inflation and expansion of credit of the Federal Reserve Bank.—Reuter.

FROZEN POSITION

Serious Condition In Wall-Street

Messrs. Langley & Co., state:—

The seriousness of the position in America continues to be reflected in Wall Street, where on Monday Anaconda Copper closed 5-12, U.S. Steel 31-5/8, General Motors 11-3/4 and International Nickel 5-3/4. These prices represent declines of respectively 47.6 per cent.; 37.5 per cent.; 47.5 per cent. and 36.1 per cent. since 5th March, just seven weeks ago. The capital shrinkage entailed must total a tremendous figure and follows the much larger shrinkage which preceded it. Almost as fast as the U.S. Government force dollars into circulation a large proportion are promptly frozen on bank calls against securities.

KREUGER CRASH ECHO

NEW YORK, April 19.

As a repercussion of the Kreuger crash, the International Match Corporation has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.—Reuter.

TYPING TONGUES

City Of Business Girl Linguists

BIRMINGHAM, (By Mail).

It is claimed for this city that it has a record number of business girl linguists.

Scores of typists and private secretaries employed by big export firms have a knowledge of several languages, including French, German, Spanish, Italian, Scandinavian and Russian.

The firms encourage their staff to join the language classes, and highly-paid posts have been secured by the girl students, who at lunch and tea intervals gain fluency by conversing in the languages they have learned.

LIGHTED TOWER OF ANDHRA DESH

"Athenaeum" Opened: Savant As President

VIZAGAPATAM, April 18.

Prof. Radhakrishnan delivered the inaugural address in connection with the formation of the Athenaeum for Vizagapatam, under the auspices of the Andhra University.

Mr. B. N. Sarma, presiding, expressed the hope that under the able guidance of Prof. Radhakrishnan the Athenaeum will be a temple of learning and intellectual centre not only for Andhradesa but for the whole of India.—A. P.

UNLICENSED REVOLVERS

Bengali Youths Arrested

DACCA, April 19.

Three Bengali youths have been sentenced by a special magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment for being in possession of three unlicensed revolvers, a pistol and several cartridges, which were recovered from a suitcase during the search of their village home.—A. P.

FATHER AND SON

Criminal Restraint: Appeal Dismissed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At the High Court, Mr. Justice Baker, and Mr. Justice Broomfield heard the appeal filed by Sardar Sadashiv Rao Madhavrao Purandhare, of Poona, against the acquittal of his son, Rangbhavrao, by the sub-divisional magistrate, on a charge under section 341.

It appears that the relations between father and son were strained over the question of the latter's second marriage. As a result, it was alleged that the son practised criminal restraint on his father who, thereupon, prosecuted him under section 341.

The magistrate acquitted the accused on the ground that there was no sufficient evidence to sustain the charge.

Against the acquittal, the father filed the present appeal. Their Lordships, in dismissing the appeal, observed that it was not the practice of the High Court to interfere in a case where no illegality of procedure during trial was alleged.

MILL STRIKE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Victoria Mill strike continues. It is reported that negotiations are going on between the employers and the employees to arrive at an amicable settlement.

BLONDES PREFER RED

Summer fashions for women promise to be brighter than ever this year. It is all because blondes have just discovered that red suits them.

It started with the hat, but in a few weeks' time it is expected to be a complete ensemble, including hat, coat, dress, shoes and peeping from a red leather bag—a tiny red handkerchief.

"There has already been a great increase in the sale of red materials of every description," told a West End milliner. "Blondes appear to have decided that red suits them best. Hitherto they thought that red would clash, but in the summer fashions red will undoubtedly be the predominant colour."

BLOOD TEST TO DECIDE PARENTAGE

To determine whether a man against whom an affiliation summons was taken out by a girl is the father of her twin children, a blood test is to be carried out.

This decision was reached by agreement, and the Sleaford magistrates adjourned for a fortnight a summons against Reginald Scott, coat merchant, of Ancester, and 88, Westgate, Sleaford, by Louisa Towns.

PRIMUS STOVE TRAGEDY

Girl Of 15 Burnt To Death

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A verdict of death due to burns sustained while lighting a "Primus Stove" was returned by the Coroner's Jury to-day at an inquest held on the body of one Godavaribai Jathal, a girl aged 15 years.

Last evening the deceased hoisted the doors of the room in which she resided and attempted to light a Primus Stove when her "saree" caught fire and she received burns of second degree all over her body. She was removed to the K.B.M. Hospital, where she died immediately.

RECLAMATION GROUND CRIME

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

D. Antony has been arrested by the police in the course of their inquiries regarding the death of Ramabai, whose body was recovered at the Reclamation grounds a few days ago.

It is stated that a rough plan of the place where Ramabai was found dead was also recovered from the accused.

He was remanded to police custody by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, third court.

BOMBAY-POONA ROAD RESTRICTIONS

POONA, April 20.

A notification issued by the District Magistrate of Poona announces the closing from June 15 to October 15 1932 of that portion of the Bombay-Poona road from Lonavla to Vadgaon to all motor vehicles (except touring cars and light motor buses, for which special permits may be issued to ply between Lonavla and Karla or Kamshet) or for single journeys for special reasons between Vadgaon and Lonavla.—A. P.

WAIT FOR BETTER TIMES

P. M. G.'s Advice To Jalgaon Deputation

JALGAON, April 18.

Mr. Bewoor, I.C.S., the Post-Master General, Bombay Presidency who is on an official inspection tour arrived at Jalgaon recently. He inspected the local post offices.

In reply to a deputation of the Clerks Union which waited on him while he was here, putting forth various grievances, Mr. Bewoor said that the financial position of the Government made the situation a difficult one. He said that the revenues of the post office had been considerably reduced owing to world-wide trade depression and there was no alternative before the Government but to cut down their expenses.

He asked the deputations to wait for better times. He said this financial depression was not peculiar to India alone, but to almost all the countries in the world which were at present doing their best to balance their budgets.

PLEA FOR UNITY. He also advised the employees to be united and not to divide themselves such as between post offices employees and the telegraph department employees.

He also advised them to find out some way of reducing the enormous volume of work in the working of the post offices which would result in a considerable saving of expenditure to the Government, who then would be in a position to redress some of their grievances.

A small "at home" was arranged by the deputation for Mr. Bewoor who left the same evening for Bombay.—A. P.

"RED FRONT" UNITS

Anti-Communist Scare In Germany

LONDON, April 19.

Berlin.—The Prussian police are seeking the meeting places of Communist "Sports Organisations" which are suspected to be preparing for the revival of the "Red Front" units banned by the police two years ago. Other German States have been requested to act accordingly.—Reuter.

SIR W. W. CHEYNE DEAD

Professor Of Clinical Surgery At King's College

LONDON, April 20.

The death is announced of Sir William Watson Cheyne.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir William Watson Cheyne was born in 1852 and was professor of Clinical Surgery, King's College, London. He represented Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews in the House of Commons in 1917; was president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England from 1914 to 1917 and was Lord Lieutenant of Orkney and Shetland in 1919. His publications include Antiseptic Surgery; Lectures on Tubercular diseases of Bones and Joints and Manual of Surgical Treatment in seven volumes.)

IS KREUGER ALIVE?

Fantastic Rumour Disproved

LONDON, April 19.

Stockholm.—Fantastic rumour to the effect that Kreuger is still alive and is hiding in Sumatra has been disproved by the finding, among the documents, regarding the financier's death, a paper signed by the Mayor of Eighth Arrondissement, Paris, certifying Kreuger's death. There is also an account of the Swedish Consul at Paris to the Foreign Office declaring that he is convinced that Kreuger has committed suicide.—Reuter's Special.

RECORD FUNERAL PROCESSION

Burial Of Sir Lee Ah Yain

RANGOON, April 19.

The remains of Sir Lee Ah Yain, the forest minister, who died at Maymyo on April 17, covered with numerous wreaths, were entailed for Rangoon yesterday in the presence of the Governor. Major Generals Cunningham and Deane and prominent officials and non-officials. They arrived here this afternoon when many high officials including judges of the High Court and a representative gathering were present.

They were interred in the Canton Chinese Cemetery according to Masonic rites. The ceremony was most impressive. The procession, which was largely attended, started from the railway station following hearse which was heavily laden with wreaths which swelled as it proceeded. The chief mourners were his wife Lady Ah Yain, his brother Li Ah Lye and his only daughter and son-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Hone Kyan.

At the graveside, Masonic rites were preceded by Chinese ceremonies in accordance with usual custom. Mr. H. Tonkinson, I.C.S., Pegu Commissioner and Capt. Liversay, Hon. Aide-de-camp represented Government and the Governor respectively. Scarcely had there been such a large procession of the Chinese population at a funeral as was seen to-day, indicating the great popularity and high esteem which Sir Lee Ah Yain enjoyed.—A. P.

Making Room For Politicals

OVER THOUSAND ORDINARY CONVICTS ORDERED TO BE RELEASED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that the local Government have already ordered the release of over a thousand prisoners (ordinary convicts) other than politicals, now undergoing imprisonment, with a view to relieving congestion in jails. This is in addition to the ordinary six monthly releases, recommended by the jail advisory committees, set up in the various districts of the Presidency.

CONDITIONS. A committee is composed of a district judge, a district magistrate, a district superintendent of police and a certain number of non-officials, who usually review the histories of prisoners in jails and put up recommendations for their release before the expiry of their sentences.

The principles on which these releases are ordered are: the prisoners should have completed one-third of their sentences and are eligible for release; certain classes of prisoners are absolutely ineligible, and they include, habituals, convicts from Indian States, prisoners sentenced for offence against the state; or prisoners sentenced for causing hurt or assaults on public servants, persons convicted of offences regarding drugs, etc.

Moreover, any prisoner who is released must have undergone at least three months' imprisonment.

AND SEVERAL MORE?

It seems that the releases have recently been ordered in regard to 871 prisoners in the presidency proper and 145 in Sind, and that it is proposed to release several hundreds more in course of time, on precisely the same principles as those mentioned above.

Of these, 356 convicts have been released from Yeravda, 96 from Dhulia, 156 from Belgaum and 90 from Thana jails.

It is believed that this arrangement will provide sufficient accommodation in jails for the politicals.

GANDHI AND DE VALERA

Dominion Status, A Step To Independence

LONDON, April 19.

A parallel between Ireland and India is drawn in a biting manner by the "Morning Post" in an editorial, which declares that, if De Valera can use Dominion Status as a step towards separatism, so can Gandhi. It adds: "The British public is being doped with the same medicine. Even the ghastly example of the Irish Free State does not deter politicians from repeating the dose.—Reuter.

"A NOTHING BUDGET"

London Papers Disappointed

LONDON, April 20.

Austere, cautious, sound, bleak, grim, honest, courageous—these are some of the editorial adjectives used in the comment on the Budget.

While all morning papers do not conceal their disappointment and dub the Budget as relentless epilogue to Viscount Snowden's dramatic predecessor, they nevertheless interpret it as an impressive proof to the world of Britain's ironclad determination to consolidate her financial armour and ask the people to be patient a little longer until the economic blizzard blows out.

"HARD BUT SOUND."

"The Times" says that the Budget is "hard but sound" while the Labour organ, the "Daily Herald" laconically remarks: "A Nothing Budget."—Reuter's Special.

Rudyard Kipling

LONDON, April 20.

Rudyard Kipling has been elected to Honorary Fellowship of Magdalen, Cambridge.—Reuter's Special.

EXCUSABLE HOMICIDE

The young gamekeeper, Claude Christian of Hooton Roberts, has been discharged from all blame in the shooting of a suspected poacher, who died from his injuries.

A plea of excusable homicide was set up at the West Riding court and it was held to be a case of killing under circumstances which was neither murder nor manslaughter. The law said that if a man took the life of another believing that his own life was at stake, then he might be excused. Sympathy was expressed for the bereaved, but it was not a case to go before a jury.

PRIVATE'S CRIME

Robbery With Grievous Hurt

LAHORE, April 20.

Judgment in the jury trial of Privates Armstrong Smith, Grey and Holt of the 2nd Border Regiment stationed at Bariah (Murre), who were prosecuted for the alleged murder of a Muslim tea seller after robbing him of a certain amount of money, was pronounced to-day by Mr. Gordon Walker, sessions judge.

It will be remembered that the sessions judge of Rawalpindi sentenced the three accused Armstrong, Smith and Grey to penal servitude for life on a charge of murder and sentenced Holt to two years' imprisonment on a charge of robbery. On appeal the High Court quashed the trial and a jury trial was ordered.

At the conclusion of counsel's arguments this afternoon Mr. Walker, sessions judge, summed up the case to the jurors. The jury unanimously held all the accused not guilty on the charge of murder and by a majority found Armstrong, Smith and Grey guilty on a charge of robbery with grievous hurt and Holt the fourth accused on a charge of minor robbery.

The Judge, agreeing with the verdict of the jury, sentenced Armstrong, Smith and Grey on a charge of committing robbery with grievous hurt to five years' imprisonment each and Holt to two years' imprisonment. A. P.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BUENOS AIRES

Arsenal And Warehouses Gutted

LONDON, April 19.

Buenos Aires.—The naval arsenal and five warehouses have been destroyed by a fire followed by terrific explosions.—Reuter's Special.

Body Of Late Mr. Collins Found

LONDON, April 19.

The River police have recovered the body of Mr. Alexander Collins, son of Sir Godfrey Collins, M.P., who jumped into the Thames after the pedestrians had seen a baby fall into the river from his arms.—Reuter's Special.

GOVERNOR'S HONOUR

LONDON, April 19.

The award of a K.C.S.I. to Sir Ralph Griffith, Governor of the North-West Frontier Province is gazetted.—Reuter.